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EDITED BY REV. I. T. HECKER.]

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J. AUG. HOOPS,
or P. A. SHOEMAKER.

Ebensburg, Dec. 1, 1870.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of ...sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out ...Court of Common Pleas of Cambria coun... ...directed, there will be exposed to ...public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, ...TUESDAY, the 7th day of FEBRUARY ...at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Es...

...all the right, title and interest of Martin ...of, in and to the undivided half of a piece ...land of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria ...county, adjoining lands of the Commissioners ...Penn, Jos. T. Kirkpatrick and H. C. Kirks ...on the east, on the north by C. A. Read... ...containing 50 Acres, more or less, ...cleared and improved—now in ...occupancy of Patrick Miller. Taken in ex... ...and to be sold at the suit of P. P. Tier...

...also, all the right, title and interest of Cath... ...of, in and to a piece or parcel of ...situate in Summerhill township, Cambria ...adjoining lands of P. A. Scott, Stone... ...Wright, and others, contain... ...about 40 Acres ...more or less, ...now occupied. Taken in execu... ...at the suit of M. D. Burk.

...W. H. BONAKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1871. 1-19-3.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,
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...—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Mor... ...& H. T. Cowlls, Philadel... ...T. Wall & Bro., W. A. Gorman ...& Scoope, Esq., Pittsburg; Hon. John ...Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidays... ...H. L. Rose, Altoona; D. W. Woods, ...Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; ...Hon. Reg. Bellefonte. [1-12.-1y.]

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CAUTION!—Having purchased the ...following described articles at a Sheriff's ...the personal property of Samuel F. ...of Clearfield county, and left the same in ...possession of Libbie George during my ...I hereby caution all persons against ...meddling in any way with said property, viz: ...Bedding, 1 Bureau, 1 Bedstead, 1 ...Stands, 2 Stoves, 2 Rocking ...Carpets, 24 yards Carpet, 1 Breakfast ...

S. M. DOUGLASS.
Curwensville Springs, Jan. 11, 1871. [1-19.-3t.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

...Estate of MICH'L CUNNINGHAM, dec'd. ...Testamentary on the Estate of Mich'l ...late of Carroll township, Cambria ...deceased, having been granted to the un... ...residing in Carrolltown borough and ...township, they request all per... ...indebted to said estate to make immediate ...and those having claims will present ...duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY STANGLAN, } Executors.
JOHN MANNION, }

Dec. 22, 1870.-6t

NOTICE.—The Account of Edward ...Evans, Assignee of Edward Miller, hav... ...filed in the Prothonotary's Office of ...county, notice is hereby given that ...will be confirmed by the Court of ...Pleas at March Term, 1871, if no suffi... ...reason be shown to the contrary.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Dec. 12, 1871.-7-15.-4.

JUDGE BLACK ON STANTON.

WILSON AGAIN SQUELCHED.

To the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts:

Contrary to my first intentions, and not without reluctance, I lay aside other business of far greater importance while I take a brief review of your supplemental eulogy on Stanton. The occurrences which caused this change of mind might require explanation, but they are too entirely personal to occupy any space in these pages. Without more preface I give you my thoughts on your last essay.

You take violent exceptions to my former letter as being vituperative and ill-tempered. Let us see how the account stands between us on the score of mere manners, and then determine whether you have a right to set yourself up as an *arbitar elegantiarum*.

You wrote, or caused to be written, and published in a magazine of large circulation, an article in which you attacked the reputation of certain parties in a style so scandalous that vituperation is no name for it.—Without reserve or qualification you pronounced them guilty of the worst crimes known among men. The specific acts of which you accuse them, and the opprobrious epithets which you applied to them, were as insulting as you could make them. Most of the gentlemen thus assailed were dead; but that made no difference to you; your invective was not checked by any regard for the feelings of friends or relatives. The indecency of this was greatly aggravated by the fact that you put it in the form of a funeral panegyric upon whose recent and sudden death should have softened your party rage and solemnized your heart, or at least operated as a temporary sedative upon your appetite for defamation. What was I to do? My first impulse was—no matter what; I did not obey it. But I compelled that all the purposes of a fair vindication might be accomplished by a simple contradiction of your statements, coupled with the plain reasons which would show them to be unworthy of belief. I did this, and I did no more. I did it in terms so free from unnecessary harshness that I am amazed this moment at my own moderation. But you declare and affirm my denial to be an act of "reckless audacity;" to your eyes my *defence* is an *of*fence. I really cannot understand this, unless you suppose that your political opponents have no rights, even of reputation, which you are bound to respect, and that slander, like other injuries, is consecrated by loyalty when a democrat is the sufferer.

You made no attempt to impugn the soundness or truth of the law as I gave it to the President on the 20th November, 1860. That opinion was very simple as it stood upon the record; and in my former letter I gave you elementary principles, clarified by the most familiar illustrations, and brought the whole subject down to the level of the lowest understanding. Besides you had the aid of about a dozen Senators and members of Congress in getting up your reply. With all these helps you certainly might have specified some error in the opinion if it be erroneous. But you content yourself with merely railing at it. I think I may say, with more confidence than ever, that "you cannot be so ignorant of the fundamental law as not to know that our exposition of it was perfectly sound and correct."

While you do not deny its truth, you annihilate it by the assertion that is extensively disapproved. Do you really believe that an officer, dealing with questions of law, is bound to be popular rather than right? Will you never learn that "statesmen" and "patriots" of your school have notions about all the political virtues which a sound morality holds in utter detestation? To flatter the passions and cajole the understanding of the people is not the highest object of any honest man's ambition. Mr. Jefferson thought he ought to "do them as much good as possible, in spite of their teeth." But on your theory, to be "ever strong upon the stronger side," is not only good for us, but high desert; while it is mere imbecility to offend the powerful by letting the countenance of the law shine upon the weak or oppressed, who cannot reward you with office or money. If your theological opinions conform to your ideas of political duty, you esteem the luck of Barrabas as more meritorious than the fidelity of John or the devotion of all the Marys.

No doubt there was then, as there is now, a set of "small, but ferocious politicians," who became completely infuriated against me because I did not falsify the law, advise the President to violate the Constitution, and thus bring on an immediate dissolution of the Union. But you can hardly expect me to regret that I did not escape their censure. They were men that had been taught that enmity to the Constitution was the sum of all public and private virtue. There certainly is not an uncorrupted man in the country who will say that I was to blame for giving the law faithfully and truly.

You declare that "contemporaneous history has already pronounced" against me, and you quote a few words of twaddle, apparently from the writings of some one whose name you are ashamed to mention. You call this a judgment upon me which posterity will not be likely to reverse. Political power dishonestly wielded always has hacks to defend its excesses by maligning its opponents. A dozen books of that character have been printed within the last seven years. These productions come within the awkward descriptions you have given of your own; they are "not history or biography, nor intended to be;" they are places of deposit for worn-out calumnies—mere sewers into which the filth of the party is drained off. I hope I am tolerably secure from the praise of this venal tribe; and their abuse is *prima facie* evidence of a character at least negatively good. It is not worth while for you or me to trouble ourselves about *posterity*, for posterity will not probably take much account or us. No doubt you did all in your power to subvert the free institutions of our forefathers, and to debauch the political morals of the country; but the utmost exertions of your abilities has not sufficed to raise you above the common level of partizans who have engaged in the same evil work. On the other hand, the cause of liberty regulated by law has had a crowd of advocates so infinitely superior to me that my feeble efforts cannot be expected to attract the notice of future generations.

You make no attempt to justify your abuse of Mr. Buchanan; you do not repeat your charge against Mr. Toucey of scattering the ships of the navy to render that arm powerless; nor do you now pretend to assert that Mr. Thompson was guilty of robbing the Indian trust funds. But you offer no reparation, nor even an excuse, for the wanton and unprovoked injury which you tried to commit on the character of the living and the memory of the dead. You sullenly permit judgment to be rendered against you by *nil dicit*. I mention this only to say that it very seriously affects your credibility upon the other points. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.*

You pervert my words and my meaning when you say that I represented Mr. Thompson as being above the range of *ordinary mortals*. I merely declared that his mental ability, good sense, and common honesty placed him very far beyond *you*, who had assailed him with a false charge of felonious robbery. You do not see the justice of this comparison, and you think that if I had not been a mere lawyer, having "little acquaintance or association with statesmen," I might have entertained a different notion. Although I consider my calling to be as reputable as any that you ever followed either before or after you took up the trade of a politician, you may make what deduction you please on that account from the value of my judgment; but you must not interfere with my undoubted right to believe (as I do most devotedly) that it would take a great many Wilsons to make one Thompson.

It was not expected that Governor Floyd would escape your maledictions. No public man ever provoked such a storm of popular wrath as he did. The President, who had trusted him, withdrew his confidence, drove him from his councils, and ordered him to be indicted for malversation in office. His colleagues left him to his fate, and there was nobody in all this land to take his part. He had some qualities which commanded the respect of folks like you as long as he lived and moved among you. But absent, unfriended, defenseless, dead—fallen in a lost cause and buried in an obscure grave—he was the very man of all others, in or out of the world, whom your magnanimity would prompt you to attack. But why did you not charge him with misconduct in the financial management of his department?—That might have provoked a comparison between him and Cameron, much to the disadvantage of the latter, whom you wished to court, flatter, and whitewash. Therefore you preferred to take up the exploded charge of sending guns and munitions to the south for the use of the secessionists in the war. Your first paper had nothing in it on this subject except the bold assertion, and I was content with a naked denial. But in your last you come back with a more extended averment, and produce what you seem to suppose will be taken as evidence by at least some of your readers. Let us look at it.

A committee was appointed by the House of Representatives in January, 1861, to ascertain how the public arms distributed during the year 1860 had been disposed of. Mr. Floyd was not present at the investigation; he had not a friend on the committee; it was "organized to convict" him if it could. It reported the evidence, but gave no judgment criminating him with the offense you accuse him of. On the contrary, the opinion was expressed by the chairman that the charges were founded in "rumor, speculation and misapprehension." But you take up the reported evidence and try to make out a case which the committee did *not* make out by carefully suppressing all the principal facts and misstating the others.

Your charge of fraudulently sending arms to the south cannot be true of the heavy cannon made at Pittsburgh for the forts in Louisiana and Texas, because they were not sent at all. Floyd gave an order to ship them on the 20th of December, 1860, but it was revoked by the President before a gun was started. It is, of course, possible that Floyd, in making the order, acted in bad faith; but there is no proof of that. On the contrary, Colonel Maynadier, an honest as well as a sharp man, and a most vigilant officer, who knew all the facts of the case, and understood Floyd's attitude with regard to secession and union as well as anybody in the whole country, cheerfully set about the business of carrying out the order, though it was not in writing, and testified that he had no suspicion of any improper object or motive in it. In fact and in truth, Floyd was not, in sentiment or in action, a secessionist until after he saw that the breach between himself and the President, which originated in other matters was irreparable. Up to the time when he got notice that he must resign, he was steadily opposed to the southern movement, and the bitterest enemies he had were the leading men in that section. Colonel Maynadier says that "he was regarded throughout the country as a strong advocate of the Union and opponent of secession;" and he adds as a confirmation of this, that "he has recently published over his own signature in a Richmond paper a letter on this subject, which gained for him high credit in the north for his boldness in rebuking the pernicious views of many in his own State." After he found the whole administration against him, he was driven by stress of necessity into the ranks of the party which he had previously opposed.

The great and important fact to which the resolution of the House directed and confined the attention of the committee, and which is made perfectly clear by the evidence, you do not refer to at all, but keep it carefully out of sight from beginning to end of your statement. The question was and is, whether the secretary of war under the Buchanan administration did at any time subsequent to the first of January, 1860, treacherously dispose of guns and munitions for the purpose of giving to the south an advantage in the war which the leaders in that section intended to make against the Federal government. This was the "rumor, speculation, and misapprehension," to which the chairman of the committee alluded; this is substantially what the partizan newspapers and stump orators have asserted and re-asserted over and over again, until thousands of persons in every part of the country have been made to believe it; this is what you meant by your first article, and what you persist in and re-affirm by your last. Now examine the facts. There was a law almost coeval with the government for the distribution of arms among the different states according to their representation in Congress, for the use of their militia. Under this law the ordnance bureau, without any special order from the head of the department, gave to each state that applied for it her proper quota of muskets and rifles of the best pattern and make for the regular army. During the year 1860 the number of muskets so distributed was exactly 8,423, of which the southern states received 2,091, while the northern states got nearly three times that number, to wit, 6,332. Some long-range rifles of the army calibre were distributed. The aggregate number amounting to 1,728, and they all went to northern states except 758, about half enough for one regiment, which were divided among Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the other states of the south receiving none. Why did you conceal these facts? You knew them, and you could not help but see their strict relevancy and great importance. Perhaps you did *not* know that the *suppressio veri* is as bad as the *suggestio falsi*, and thought it fair to make out a criminal charge against the dead rebel by keeping back as much of the truth as did not suit your purpose.

The fact that the south no states neglected to take their proper and just quotas, which they might have got for the asking, satisfied the committee, and no doubt fully convinced you, that there could have been no fraudulent combination in 1860 between them and the war department to rob the government of its arms for their benefit. That concluded the whole case, since it was impossible for a sane man to believe that such a plot could have been formed and acted upon at a previous time, and yet had no existance in the year immediately preceding the war. Nevertheless, the committee went back, and it was proved that in 1859, before any war was apprehended—before the election of Lincoln was dreamed of—before the division of the democracy, which made his election possible with a million majority against him—Floyd ordered a transfer of 115,000 muskets from northern to southern arsenals.—This you parade with great flourish as evidence of a most wicked robbery. But here we find you again at the disingenuous business (is not that a safe phrase?) of keeping back the truth which would have spoiled the force of your story. *These arms were all worthless and unserviceable.* We had 500,000 of them; they cumbered the northern arsenals, and could not be used; a law had been passed to authorize the sale of them; they were offered for years at two dollars and fifty cents apiece, about one-tenth the price of a good gun, and they could not be got off. Twice a considerable number were sold, but the purchasers upon further information refused to take them.—Of these 500,000 condemned muskets, the secretary of war in 1859 ordered 115,000 to be sent south, doubtless for the mere convenience of storage. To "weapon the rebellion" with arms like these would have insured its destruction the instant its force came into the presence of troops having improved modern guns in their hands. Floyd could not have done a greater injury to the southern cause than this would have been. Nor is it possible to believe that southern leaders would have conspired with him to purloin these useless arms in 1859, and then, in 1860, declined to take the share that legally belonged to them of the best muskets and rifles ever invented. All these facts appear in the evidence reported by the committee, from which you pretend to be making fair and candid citations, and you say not a word about them.

If you were "a mere lawyer," or any lawyer at all, and would go before a judicial tribunal mutilating the truth after this fashion, you would immediately be expelled from the profession, and no judge would ever permit you to open your mouth in a court of justice again. If you would appear as a witness, and in that character testify to the contents of a written document in the way you have set out this report to your readers, it might be followed by very disagreeable consequences, which I would not shock your polite ears by mentioning.

Mr. Cobb, while secretary of the treasury, performed his duties with singular purity, uprightness and ability. No enemy has ever ventured to point out a single public act done in that department by him of which the wisdom, the lawfulness, or the honesty could be even doubted. The disjointed and loose accusation of your first paper implied that by some official delinquency he had purposely disorganized the fiscal machinery of the government, or otherwise perpetrated some malicious mischief on the public credit. Now, however, you are reduced to the old and never failing resort of "treasonable utterances," something that he said in private conversation had the effect of injuring the credit of the United States. What was it? It is well known that the prices of all securities, public and private, began to go down immediately upon the Presidential election of 1860, and continued going down for years afterwards. Is this attributable to the treasonable utterances of Thomas, and Dix, and Chase? But what is the use of pursuing such a subject? Mr. Cobb was dead, and you felt a sort of necessity for doing some despite upon his grave. This feeble absurdity was all you could do.

I considered myself bound to defend Mr. Stanton against the praise which described his character as infamous. Down to the time of his apostacy we were close and intimate friends, and I thought I knew him as well as one man could be known to another. I do not claim that he owed me anything; for I made no sacrifices of myself or anybody else to serve him. I advanced him in his profession and thereby improved his fortune, but he got nothing in that way for which he did not render equivalent services. I strove long, and at last successfully, to remove the prejudices of Mr. Buchanan and others against him, because I thought them unjust, and because it was inconvenient for me that the President should not trust a man in whom I had unlimited confidence. I recommended him pressingly for postmaster general upon the death of Mr. Brown, solely for the reason that the exigencies of the public service in that department required a man of his great ability and industry. I caused him to be appointed attorney general, because I knew (or thought I knew) that he and I were in perfect accord on all questions, whether of law or policy, which he might have to deal with, and because I was sure he would handle them not only with fidelity, but with consummate skill. But though he was not in my debt, the apparent warmth of his nature impelled him to express his gratitude in most exaggerated language. After he took office under the Lincoln administration our paths diverged so widely that I did not often see him.—When I did, he sometimes overwhelmed me, as before, with hyperbolical demonstrations of thankfulness and friendship. If his feelings ever changed, he "died and made no sign" that was visible to me.

Here let me record my solemn declaration, that I never saw anything dishonorable in his conduct while I was associated with him. He never disappointed me while he was employed under me, or while we were colleagues in office; and he never failed me in anything which I had a right to expect at his hands. His enemies spoke evil of him, but that is "the rough brake that virtue must go through," and I allowed no tale-bearer to shake my faith. My own personal knowledge does not enable me to accuse him of any mean or disgraceful act. How far you have succeeded, or may hereafter be able to succeed, in proving him a treacherous hypocrite, is a question to be considered. But I am not one of your witnesses; my testimony, as far as it goes, is directly against you.

Under these circumstances it was impossible for me to be quite silent when I saw your publication in the "Atlantic," or to confine myself to a mere vindication of the other parties assaulted. It was plain to me that you had "wholly misunderstood the character of Mr. Stanton, and grossly injured him by what you supposed to be a panegyric." Your description of him, if accepted as true, would impel the belief that his whole political life was one long imposture; that as a trusted member of the Buchanan administration, he acted alternately the incompatible parts of a spy and a bully; that while he was the chief law officer of the government, he was engaged in the foulest conspiracy that ever was hatched against the life, liberty, and honor of a colleague for whom he was at that very time professing unbounded friendship; that he was the *protege* and crony of Simon Cameron, and appointed secretary of war to carry out his policy; that being so appointed he did loyally and feloniously embezzle public money to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars at one time. It is true that you were actuated by no malicious intent. You meant to do him honor. According to your moral apprehensions, all the evil you ascribed to him was good. When you wove for him this disgusting "wreath of mere grone to seed," you thought you were decorating his coffin with a chaplet of the choicest flowers. You painted a monster of depravity, and you expected the American people to worship it with all the fervor of savages when they fall down to adore the image of some hideous demon. No doubt the votive offering of your affection took this anomalous form because you believed that duplicity and crime employed against democrats would give him the highest claim he could have on the admiration of the abolitionist, and because it did greatly increase your own esteem and regard for him. But my interest in his reputation required that he should be properly appreciated by that *honest* portion of the people that still adhere to the moral creed of their fathers.

I do not assert that your last paper proves nothing. I will give you the full benefit of every fact you have established. So far as you have shown Mr. Stanton to be guilty of the baseness you impute to him, I will make no contest about it. But I will not yield one inch to any allegation of yours unsupported by evidence. I will try to save out of your hands as much of his character as you have not already destroyed by credible evidence. My effort was to take him down from the pillory to which you had nailed him by the ears as "a fit figure for scorn to point its finger at." You have done your strongest to oppose my rescue of him, and any partial success which may have rewarded your struggle, must be a great comfort of which I cannot justly deprive you. We will examine your evidence and see upon what points you have made out your case, and wherein you have come short of your aim.

I.—You asserted that Mr. Stanton had been from his earliest youth an abolitionist in his secret heart; that to leading men of that party he declared himself in entire agreement with them, and hoped for the time to come when he could aid them. In other words, he gave in his perfect adhesion to them, concurred in their views of public morality, and was willing to promote their designs against the federal and state governments whenever he could make himself most efficient to that end. At the same time he was in the democratic party by virtue of his declared faith in exactly the opposite sentiments. To us he made himself appear a democrat of the most ultra class. I do not say that he was an active propagandist; but all democrats with whom he spoke were impressed by the seeming strength of his attachment to those great principles by the application of which they hoped to save the Union from dissolution, the country from civil war, and the liberties of the people from the destruction with which your ascendancy threatened them. We took him on his word, believing him thoroughly, and gave him honor, office and high trusts. Now a man may be an honest democrat or a sincere abolitionist, but he cannot honestly and sincerely be both at the same time. Between those two parties the hostility was deadly. Each recognized the other as a mortal foe. They were as far asunder as the poles on every point of principle and policy. They differed not merely about rules for the interpretation of the organic law, but opposed each other on the broad question whether that law was entitled to any obedience at all. One of them respected and reverenced the constitution as the best government the world ever saw, while the other denounced it as an agreement with death and a covenant with hell, which it was meritorious even for its sworn officers to violate. If we loved any portion of it more than an other, it was that part which guarded the individual rights of the people by habeas corpus, jury trial, and other great judicial institutions, which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic had shed so much of their blood to establish; and it was precisely those provisions which had your bitterest enmity, and which you made the first use of your power to abolish, trample down, and destroy. Mr. Stanton could not have been truly on more than one side of such a controversy; he could not serve God and Mammon both; he could not be for the constitution and against it too; he could not at once believe and disbelieve in the sanctity of an oath to support it. He professed most fervently to be heart and soul with us. If he also professed to be with you, he was a hypocrite. If he kept up this fraudulent deceit for thirty years, and thereby got the highest places in the gift of both parties, he was "the most marvelous impostor that ever lived or died."

When your first article appeared, I did not believe that you had any ground for this shocking imputation upon his character. I was compelled to disbelieve and contradict it, for reasons which were then given and need not now be repeated. But I said the testimony of the chief justice would silence my denial. The chief justice has spoken out and sustained your assertion. You do prove by him a declaration from the lips of Mr. Stanton, made nearly thirty years ago, from which the inference is a fair one that he was in the democratic party with intent "to betray the constitution and his friends into the cruel clutches of their enemies" whenever he could find an opportunity.

But you are not satisfied with this. To make the brand ineffaceable, you show that several years after his declaration to Mr. Chase, he, being an avowed advocate and champion of democratic principles, was either appointed by his political brethren, or else volunteered to answer an abolition lecture delivered at Steubenville by a man named Weld. He disappointed all parties, including the lecturer himself, by declining to come forward, though very pointedly called for. He made no excuse at the time for deserting the cause he had undertaken, but afterwards he slipped round secretly and alone to the private room of the lecturer and gave himself in as a convert. "I meant," said he, "to fight you, but my guns are spiked, and I came to say that I now see with you," etc., etc. It never struck Mr. Weld that there was anything sneaking or shabby about this transaction. With the obliquity of vision peculiar to his political sect, he saw nothing but "hearty frankness, independence, moral insight and keen mental force" in the conduct of a man who privately denounced the opinions and principles which he publicly supported; and twenty-five years afterwards Mr. Weld piously thanks God on paper for such an artful dodger to serve as a leader of his party.

The next place you find him after the Steubenville affair is in the van of the Ohio democracy. They, too, believed in the "hearty frankness and independence" of the declarations he made to *them*. They showed their faith by their works; the legislature by a strict party vote elected him law reporter, an office which he sought eagerly, and received with many thanks.

In all the conflicts of the Buchanan administration with the abolitionists and their allies, he was an open-mouthed opponent of the latter. He was always sound on the Kansas question, and faithful among the faithless on the Lecompton constitution. So far as we, his democratic associates, were permitted to know him, no man detested more than he did the knavish trick of the abolitionists in preventing a vote on slavery by which it would have been expelled from Kansas and the whole trouble settled in the way they pretended to wish. He was out and out for Breckenridge in 1860, and regarded the salvation of the country as hanging on the forlorn hope of his election. To Mr. Buchanan himself, and to the members of his cabinet, he paid the most assiduous court, and was always ready for an occasion to serve them, and showed his devotion in ways which sometimes went rather too close to the verge of obsequiousness.

While we were looking at this side of his character, and supposing it had no other, he was, according to your understanding of his history, in "entire agreement" with the deadly enemies of every principle we believed in.

The mere fact that he paid visits to Dr. Bailey is nothing. It is nothing that he there met abolition people. All that might happen, and his fidelity to the constitution would mouth no feather. But you mention it as a remarkable circumstance, and it is remarkable, because abolitionists exclusively were to the habit of assembling there to talk over their plans, to concoct their slanders against the administration, and to lay their plots for the overthrow of the government and laws. It was a place where men congregated for political, not merely for social purposes, and Mr. Stanton knew he would be DE TROP unless he was one of them. He accordingly made himself not only acceptable, but interesting, by telling them that he was of Quaker blood, and got his abolitionism by inheritance; his grandfather liberated his slaves—he did—and purged the family of that sin; and Benjamin Lundy took him on his knee when he was a little boy, and taught him the political doctrine which he had never forgotten, but which he had opposed by every open act of his life. He was probably fresh from one of these SYMPOSIA when he went into court in the Sickles case and loudly bragged that he was the SON OF SLAVE HOLDING PARENTS; his father was a North Carolinian, and his mother a Virginian. You may see that part of his speech on page fifty one of the printed trial. It is hard to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, but Stanton seems to have mastered the difficulty.

Mr. Sumner's testimony to the early and thorough going abolitionism of Mr. Stanton is entitled to great weight, because it is coupled with an act which attests its entire sincerity. It is a part of his certificate that when Mr. Stanton's nomination as secretary of war was sent to the Senate, he (Sumner) immediately rose to urge the confirmation, stated his acquaintance with the nominee, and said emphatically, "Within my knowledge, he is one of us." Mr. Sumner certainly would not have made such a declaration at such a time and for such a purpose unless he had the clearest conviction, based upon personal knowledge, that Mr. Stanton was an abolitionist of the most virulent type, prepared to tread the constitution and the statute book under his feet, and ready to go all lengths for the subversion of liberty and justice.

There is another fact corroborating your view which you have not mentioned, but of which you are fairly entitled to the benefit. When Mr. Stanton went into the war department, he immediately began to act with reckless disregard of his sworn duty. He surrounded himself with the most loathsome miscreants, and used them for the foulest purposes. Law, justice and humanity were utterly outraged.—Those who knew him as I did, and heard him curse the perpetrators of such crimes only a month or two before, exercised the charity which believeth in all things, and concluded he was moved by some headlong impulse which had suddenly revolutionized his thoughts, feelings, and principles of action. But your proofs show that in the kindness of our construction we did not give heed enough to the maxim, NEMO REPENTE FUIT TURPISSIMUS. Such a depth could not be reached by a single plunge. The integrity of his moral nature must have previously undergone that gradual process of decomposition which could result only from long and sympathetic association with the enemies of the constitution.

On the whole, it must be admitted that you have made out this part of your case. With democrats he was a democrat, enjoying their confidence and taking their favors, while he caused to be well understood among "men of your school in morals and politics," that his devotion to the democracy was entirely simulated. It is now almost clear beyond doubt that to southern men he avowed himself a full-blooded secessionist. The testimony of Gov. Brown to that effect is as good as any that can have produced to prove him an abolitionist, and you have made the fact so probable in itself that very slight proof would be sufficient to establish it.

Is not my conclusion a fair one from the premises, that this is the most "marvelous" imposture upon record? Does the history of the world hold on all its pages of wonders another case in which a man has raised himself to the highest public employments under two different parties of diametrically opposite and hostile principles, by making simultaneous professions of fidelity to both of them? Do not mention Sunderland, for his hypocrisy gained him nothing; nor Talleyrand, for he was merely a trimmer; nor Benedict Arnold, for he acted his double part only during a few months, and closed it with ignominious failure. To find a parallel, you must go to another scene of action, and a far lower line of life.—Jonathan Wild for twenty years imposed himself on the London police as an honest man and a most zealous friend of justice, pretended to assist the officers in their business, and shared richly in their rewards; but during all that time he was the adviser, the "guide, philosopher and friend" of the principal thieves of the city, and to them he constantly betrayed the measures taken by the public authorities for the preservation of order and law.

II.—We are directly at issue upon the question whether or not Mr. Stanton advised President Buchanan, before his appointment as attorney general, that war might be legally made against the states, and the people thereof, in which ordinances of secession had been passed, by way of coercing them to remain in the Union. You say he was sent for by the President, and gave him that advice, accompanied by an argument in writing, which was so convincing that it was inserted in the first draft of the message, but afterwards stricken out. No such paper being in existence, and Mr. Buchanan as well as Mr. Stanton being dead, your allegation is easily made; if it be true, it is hard to prove, and though false, it is harder still to disprove. The evidence you produce is Mr. Dawes's statement that Mr. Stanton told him so. I say nothing about the danger of relying on the accuracy of a conversation reproduced from mere recollection, after so long a time; but I answer that it is not true, for the following reasons:

1. Mr. Buchanan made it a rule never to seek advice from outsiders on legal questions. When he was in doubt, he took the opinions of those who were officially responsible for their correctness. He had no kitchen cabinet.

2. If he had made this an exceptional case, and taken Mr. Stanton into his counsels by the back stairs, and if Mr. Stanton had furnished him with a paper which produced conviction on his mind that all his constitutional advisers were wrong, he would most certainly have shown it to them, or told them of it.

3. Mr. Stanton was a lawyer of undoubted ability, and the absurd opinion which you attribute to him could not have found a lodgment in his mind, even for one moment.

4. If he really had entertained such a notion, and desired in good faith to impress it upon the administration, he would not (I think he could not) have concealed it from me. It would have been contrary to the whole tenor of his behavior in those days, and what is more, very much against his own interests.

5. He did express views exactly the opposite of those which you say he urged upon the President. He endorsed the opinion which I gave on the 20th of November, 1860, in extravagant terms of approbation, adhered steadily to the doctrines of the annual message, and when required officially to pronounce upon the special message of January, 1861, he gave his concurrence heartily, strongly and unequivocally. In all the discussions upon the subject, he did not once intimate that there was, or ever had been, the slightest difference between him and the other members of the administration. Do you mean to say that this was mere sham? Was he so utterly devoid of all sincerity, honor, and truth, that he gave the whole weight of his influence and power to the support of a doctrine which he believed to be not only false but pernicious? If he was such a knave as that, then tell me what reliance can be placed on any statement he may have made to Mr. Dawes.

III.—Did he betray the Buchanan administration while he was a member of it? Was he false to the principles that he pretended to believe in? Was he treacherously engaged with you in trying to defeat the measures he was trusted to support? Did he aid and strengthen and assist in your efforts to blacken the reputation of his associates and friends? Before these questions are answered, let us look for a moment at the situation we were in.

Mr. Buchanan was compassed round on all sides with more difficulties and dangers than any other public man in this country ever encountered. The party which elected him was utterly routed; its force was wasted by division, its heart broken by defeat. Every northern State was in the hands of political enemies, flushed with the insolence of newly acquired power; and after his official condemnation of secession, the south fell away from his side in a body. With bitter, remorseless, unrelenting foes in front, and flank, and rear, he was literally unsupported by any political organization capable of making itself felt. But he was "shielded, and helmed, and weaponed with the truth," and he went right onward in the path made sacred by the footsteps of his great predecessors. He declared the secession ordinances mere nullities; the Union was not for a day, but for all time; a State could not interpose itself between the federal government and individual citizens who violated federal laws; the coercive power did not apply to a State, and could not be used for purposes of indiscriminate carnage in which the innocent and the guilty would be mingled together; but the law must be executed, and the just rights of the federal government maintained in every part of the country against all opposers. The whole theory of the constitution, as expounded by the men who made it, and all their successors down to that time, justice, humanity, patriotism, honor, and conscience, required him to announce and maintain these principles. They were not only true, but were either expressly or impliedly admitted to be true by all except the open and avowed enemies of the Union.—The secessionists, of course, had trained themselves to a different way of thinking, and they immediately assumed an attitude of pronounced hostility to the administration. The foremost of the abolition orators and the leading news-

paper organ of the so called republican party took the high ground that the southern States had the right to break up the Union if they pleased, and could not justly be opposed.—But, though they "drew much people after them," and gave great encouragement to the insurrectionary movement, no man who was at once honest, intelligent, and true to the country, failed to see the wisdom of the President's views. The President elect endorsed them fully on his way to the capital, as he did afterwards by his official action. From all quarters addresses and petitions came up, which showed the popular appreciation of them. Even the Massachusetts legislature, without one dissenting voice in its more numerous branch, and by an overwhelming majority in the other house, passed a solemn resolution approving them in the strongest language, and offering to aid in carrying them out. But everything depended on Congress, and what did Congress do?—Both houses were completely in the hands of shallow partisans, who were either too stupid to know their duty, or too dishonest to perform it. The men of most ability and integrity whom republican constituents had sent there—such men, for instance, as Charles Francis Adams—were heard but not heeded. The President, thoroughly informed on the whole subject, communicated all the facts in a special message, told Congress that the powers confided to him were wholly inadequate to the occasion, demonstrated the absolute necessity of further legislation, and implored them not to postpone it, for the danger, imminent then, was increasing with every moment of delay. To all this they were as deaf as adders. They could be reached by no appeal to their hearts or consciences. They neither adopted the executive recommendation, nor gave a reason for refusing. If any measure having the least tendency either to restore peace or prepare for war got so far as to be proposed, it was uniformly strangled. The issues of life and death to the nation hung upon their action, and they would not lift a finger to save it. No legislative body, since the beginning of the world, ever behaved in a great crisis with such scandalous disregard of its duty.

But if there were no statesmen among the managers of that Congress, there were plenty of demagogues; if they were indifferent to the fate of the nation, they were intensely alive to the interests of their faction; if the regular committees slept supinely on the great public questions submitted to them, the secret committee, spawned by a caucus, went growling about with activity as incessant as it was stealthy and malignant. You could not gainsay the views which the administration took of their own duty or yours, or deny the wisdom of the recommendations they made; but you could, and did, answer them with a storm of personal detraction. The air was filled with falsehood; the atmosphere was saturated with slander; the voice of truth was drowned in the "loud roar of foaming calumny." This crusade was conducted with so much vigor and success, that some members of the administration were pursued into private life by the rage of the partisan mob, and thousands of the worthiest men in the land were actually imprisoned and persecuted almost to death, for nothing worse than expressing a friendly opinion of them. The messages of the President will stand forever a monument to the wisdom, foresight, and honest patriotism of the executive administration, while history will proclaim through all time the dishonor of that Congress which could answer such appeals with nothing but vituperation and insult.

It was at such a juncture that Mr. Stanton was appointed to take a high and most confidential place in the administration. His language glowed with gratitude, his words spoke all the fervor of personal devotion to his chief and his colleagues; he gave his thorough approval to the measures which they thought necessary to preserve the unity of the nation in the bonds of peace. Yet you inform us that he did immediately put himself in communication with the opposition; sought out you and others whom he had never known before, and sought you solely because you were enemies of the administration; offered himself as your spy, and did act for you in the capacity of a false delator; went skulking about at midnight to aid you in defeating the measures which with us he pretended to support; for gathered with your secret committee, and gave you assistance in carrying on your personal warfare against his benefactors; nay, worse than all that, he helped you trump up a charge of treason against one of his colleagues—a charge which he knew to be false—a charge for which, if it had been true, that trusting friend might lawfully, and would deservedly, have been hanged by the neck until he was dead. Oh! it was too foul; it was base beyond the lowest reach of comparison. If your story be unfounded—if Stanton after all was a true and honorable man—how will you answer in the judgment day for this horrible outrage on his memory and on the feelings of his friends?

If thou dost slander HIM and torture us,
Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate;
For nothing canst thou to damnation add
Deeper than that.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

A STRANGE STORY.—We learn from the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, that Mr. Geo., Sutsong, of Jefferson County, some time ago drove a large number of hogs to North Carolina. About two weeks ago, while on his return home, he stopped for the night at a house in the mountains, where entertainment was offered. On being shown to his room his suspicions were aroused by the landlord locking the door on the outside. He began to look about for means to escape, if necessary. On looking under the bed a sight was presented that almost congealed his blood—the body of a man with his throat cut from ear to ear. Time was precious for life was at stake, and his plan was formed. He placed the dead body in bed, covered it up nicely, extinguished the light, and got behind the door to await the results. About midnight he heard stealthy steps approaching, the door was softly opened and five forms passed into the room. He did not wait to see the result, but slipped out of the open door and "heeled it" for life. Next morning he found friends to whom he related his adventure. They returned in force and succeeded in capturing four of the villains. The fifth is still at large, but it is to be hoped that he, too, will fall into the hands of justice.

HOTEL BURNED.—*Five Lives Lost.*—A fire broke out at the Halliday House, Kenosha, Wisconsin, on Tuesday morning last, and spread with great rapidity. The guests of the house were roused as rapidly as possible, but the fire spread so fast that it was impossible to visit all the rooms. Mrs. J. B. Merrill and four children, occupying a front room on the second floor, were cut off from the stairway by the flames, and perished before assistance could reach them. Osmond Capron and S. Fuller were rescued after being so badly burned that their recovery is very doubtful. H. R. Chase was badly injured by jumping from the third-story window, and several others of the guests received slight wounds and burns. The charred remains of Mrs. Morrill and her children were taken from the ruins on the afternoon of the same day. The cook of the hotel, Edward Miller, was missing at last accounts, and it was feared that he was burned to death.

—The Washington *Star* states that Grant has received a memorial signed by 35 Methodist and Presbyterian Ministers of Brooklyn, New York, asking the removal of Collector Murphy, on the ground that he is a Catholic, and suggested Silas H. Dutcher as a proper man to succeed him. That is a specimen of religious bigotry run mad after office. Are these clerical gentlemen to divide the spoils with Dutcher, or are they only actuated by devilish malignity?—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : : FEB. 4, 1871.

THE probabilities now are that the National Labor party will have candidates in the field for President and Vice President, at the next election.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, a native of Pennsylvania, has been elected United States Senator from Kansas. He is a conservative republican, and his election, which was brought about by a coalition between the democrats and conservatives, seems to give unbounded satisfaction to the people of Kansas of both parties.

THE U. S. Senate bill to abolish all test oaths passed the House on Wednesday. One by one the relics of passion and bigotry are fading away. Such an act as that referred to, says the *Age*, will do more to reunite the people of the sections, than all the reconstruction statutes which can be crowded upon the law books of the nation.

ON the 27th of January, in our State Senate, a bill was reported from the appropriate committee entitled "An act regulating the collection of taxes in Indiana and Cambria counties." What the provisions of this proposed law are, we are not informed. From its title, it seems to be of importance to the tax payers of this county and ought to be understood by them before any final action is taken in reference to it. We therefore ask our member (Mr. Rose) to send us a printed copy of the bill, in order that we may publish it for the information of the people of the county.

THE election of Gen. Frank Blair to the Senate of the United States from Missouri, is a most notable political event. He commanded the 17th army division under Gen. Sherman in his march through Georgia, and left the army with a high military reputation. When Grant became President Gen. Blair was one of the Commissioners of the Pacific Rail Road. From this position, he was removed by Gen. Grant, without cause or reason, and now he occupies a seat in the Senate, where he can pay his respects to Grant and the utter imbecility of his administration. It is thus that time makes all things even.

WE observe in the proceedings of the Senate that Gen. White has presented a bill to restore the *Spring Elections* in this Senatorial district, composed of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties. While we heartily endorse Gen. White's action, we recommend him to change his bill so as to make it *general*, and apply to the whole State. The election of borough and township officers at the October election has been twice tested and by unanimous consent been pronounced a failure. The people demand the repeal of the law abolishing the Spring Elections and confidently look to the present Legislature to carry their wishes into effect.

AFTER a most heroic resistance of more than four months duration, the city of Paris has been forced to surrender to the victorious arms of the King of Prussia. This event occurred last Saturday, when a treaty of peace was finally agreed upon. By its terms the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be ceded to Prussia, and France agrees to pay to Prussia four hundred million of dollars as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. An election for members of the National Assembly is to be held throughout France on next Wednesday, the 8th instant, who are to meet immediately at Bordeaux to decide the new form of government and take final action on the conditions of peace already agreed upon by the provisional government. For the present, and until the expiration of the armistice on the 19th inst., the armies in the field will maintain their respective positions. The war may now be regarded as virtually ended, but the civilized world will look with anxious and profound interest to the proceedings of the French Assembly, now soon to meet. On its wisdom and prudence depends the future weal or woe of the Kingdom, and every sincere lover of liberty will rejoice if the statesmen of France can establish for their country a and popular stable government.

Judge Black's Letter.

We redeem the promise made by commencing in this week's issue of the *Freeman* the publication of Judge Black's second letter to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and ask our readers to give it a careful perusal. It is a powerful and peculiarly an original document, and is stamped with all the remarkable force and vigor of Judge Black's great mind. As a political writer he stands a head and shoulders higher than any other man of either party in the country. This controversy has not been sought by Judge Black, but was forced upon him by the publication of Wilson's first letter, and he is simply acting on the defensive. He entered upon the contest as an original friend and admirer of Mr. Stanton, the late Secretary of War, and to defend him from what he regarded as the false accusations contained in Wilson's letter, although he (Wilson,) when he published them claimed that they redownded to Stanton's immortal honor and credit. In his present letter Judge Black is forced to admit the truth of some of Wilson's allegations in reference to Stanton's double dealing with Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, and comments on it in the severest terms. Who can doubt, after reading this letter, that Edwin M. Stanton was as base a hypocrite as ever occupied a seat in the Cabinet of an administration in this or any other country. Judge Black makes it so clear, from Wilson's own proofs, that "he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein."

John Scott's Committee.

About two weeks ago a resolution was offered in the U. S. Senate by the leader of the radical party in that body, Morton, of Indiana, for the appointment of a committee of five, to take testimony and report to the Senate in reference to alleged acts of violence and resistance to the laws in the Southern States. The resolution was adopted, and the committee was appointed. It consists of John Scott, chairman, Chandler, Wilson, Pool, and Bayard. What was the precise object of raising this committee at this time, we are at a loss to know. The Southern States, or at least a majority of them, having repudiated Grant and his bayonet administration at the recent elections, it is possible that they are once more to be subjected to the pains and penalties of reconstruction. If its true purpose is to investigate offences against the laws, as well as acts of violence, there would be a wide field for its operation in not a few of the *loyal* States of the North. When will this detestable system of investigating the condition of the South have an end? Just as soon as the radical party is driven from power, but not before. That auspicious day is fast approaching. In connection with this subject we publish the following extract from a late letter written by Gov. Bullock, the carpet-bag executive of Georgia, as a conclusive answer to the stale radical charge, that the election there was carried through fraud and violence towards negro voters. What jis true of Georgia is equally true of the other Southern States.

"The election held on the 20th, 21st and 22d of December last, taken as a whole, was as near a peaceful, fair and unbiased expression of public opinion and preference through the ballot-box, as it is possible for to have in this state AT THIS TIME. So far as my knowledge extends, there was not a voting precinct in the state where votes were objected to either by the managers or by partizan leaders, on the ground that persons offering to vote were colored. All parties and all citizens freely concede the right of the black man to the ballot, but it cannot, and I presume it will not, be denied that in many cases improper and unlawful means were exercised to compel the colored citizens to cast ballots of a different character than those cast by a majority of his race, and in opposition to his own preferences; but the enthusiastic practice of various devices to influence the votes of citizens has been notible, both in this country and abroad, ever since the elective franchise has been enjoyed; and we cannot expect to prove an exception to the natural effect of partizan ambition for party success stimulated by personal desire for official position. The great contest in this and other southern states has been to secure a universal admission of, and acquiescence in, the RIGHT of the colored man to vote, and this seems to have been fully gained in Georgia.—The question of how or for whom the colored man shall vote is secondary and local.

Cessna's Contest.

John Cessna, who contests the right of B. F. Meyers to his seat in Congress from the Bedford district, has been engaged for the last three weeks in taking testimony in Somerset and Bedford counties. Thus far the efforts of this slimy demagogue have proved to be a total failure, just as every honest man anticipated. When he gets through his investigations in the three remaining counties in the district—Fulton, Franklin and Adams—he will have succeeded in proving that Meyers, instead of having a majority of only *fifteen*, had at least *two hundred*. The following article from the Bedford *Gazette* is conclusive so far as Cessna's allegation of frauds applies to the counties of Somerset and Bedford:

THE CONTEST.—The examinations in Cessna's wonderful and glorious contested election, have been held in Somerset and Bedford counties on the part of Mr. Meyers. In Somerset Cessna's drag-net was drawn ashore in a complete water haul. By the time the examinations on the other side are made there, instead of gaining two or three hundred as he was wont to boast, he will lose at least fifty. In this county he made a most remarkable failure. He has not proved twenty illegal votes in the whole county, only eight or ten by direct testimony. On the other hand Mr. Meyers has proved over one hundred illegal votes and thrown doubt on about seventy-five more. Cessna attempts at corruption have, also, been shown up. The testimony taken in Bedford county will prove interesting and edifying to the committee on elections beyond a doubt. There can now be no possible chance for Cessna's obtaining the seat, except in an unfair and utterly partisan committee. We almost forgot to mention that Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset conducted the examination on the part of Mr. Meyers. He won golden opinions from all sorts of people as an election lawyer during the progress of the investigation.

WHAT NEXT?—The last vote taken in France was on the occasion of the *plebiscite*, and, as most of our readers will remember, the vote was an overwhelming endorsement of Napoleon III. Since that, great events have transpired; war has brought calamities and woes untold; in the wreck and carnage the Napoleon dynasty went down, and out of chaos and terror sprung up, in an hour, the new republic. Bismarck throughout claimed that there was no republic, basing his declaration on the ground that the government of Favre and Gambetta had not received the sanction or endorsement of the French people at the ballot box. Notwithstanding the truth of this, the people of France did endorse the republic by supporting its men and measures to the fullest extent, and now we have William treating with the provisional government for the surrender of Paris and the conclusion of hostilities. The government at Bordeaux, in order to make itself secure against any attempt to restore the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe to imperial honors, has called for a general election for the national chambers. The voting will commence on the 8th of February and the newly elected members will meet in Paris on the 15th, when the subject of the future form of government for France will be taken up and decided.

It is really impossible at this writing to guess what the result will be. The people of France are a mercurial set and may perform a great many antics before even the 8th of February arrives. It is well known, however, that Bismarck favors the restoration of Napoleon, and we would not be greatly surprised if the prisoner of Havre and Wilhelmshohe should end his days upon the throne he has struggled so hard to reach.—*The Paper.*

—The terms of peace offered by the French by Bismarck, says *The Paper*, are not only degrading, but are the farthest removed from anything approaching magnanimity. Prussia simply means to reimburse itself for all the expenses of the war; grasp as much territory as it wants, and then having produced anarchy and desolation, leave France to fight over the remnants. This is cruel, and cannot be justified on any other grounds than that might is right.

News and Political Items.

—The Mississippi steamer W. R. Arthur exploded its boilers 14 miles above Memphis Monday morning. Eighty-seven lives lost.

—A little California girl, under eight years of age, learned to set type in less than a fortnight. The third week she set over ten thousand ems in clear, handsome style, thus earning five dollars.

—Mrs. Polly McIntire, of Iowa, who was one hundred and fifteen years old, died on the 7th inst., not of old age, but, prematurely, from the effects of burns, caused by her clothes taking fire.

—John Laughlin, aged twenty-seven; his wife, thirty; son, four, and Susan Sands, twenty-five, were found dead in a room at 1,497 Third avenue New York, on Monday. They were suffocated by a gas stove.

—Among the objects of interest at a recent fair in Wisconsin, was a young woman with white hair and black eyebrows, who can see in the night as well as the day. She has many admirers and would make a first-class cat.

—Revels, the tinted senator, out of a salary of $5,000, has been enabled to save enough money to purchase a $20,000 plantation in his adopted state. He will yearly remit to his sister in the New York Poor House, a half a dollar for snuff.

—The St. Anthony, Minn., *Democrat* nominates Hon. Jeremiah S. Black for president, and Allen G. Thurman for vice president in 1872. It is a little early yet to make nominations, but when the time does come the *Democrat's* ticket will be hard to beat.

—Mary Moore, of Springfield, though only fifteen, has had one man sent to the penitentiary for three years for attempted outrage, and has caused a neighboring substantial farmer near by to run away, by bringing against him a charge of seduction.

—An ingenious wife in Des Moines cured her husband of snoring thus: She had a gutta-percha tube with two cup-shaped ends; one she puts over his nose and mouth, and the other over his ear. He consumes his own noise, as a stove does its smoke, and wakes up instanter.

—Mr. McCreery, radical representative from Iowa, will shortly introduce in the house a bill to prevent members of congress from receiving bribes or consideration to secure their votes upon any measure. The bill makes it a penal offence to either give or receive any bribe.

—Senator Rice is a native of Brooklyn, and until quite recently had his domicil within the sound of Plymouth pulpit. He now claims to represent Arkansas in the senate, and in order to keep up the delusion, it is he swears and chews tobacco like a regular south-westerner.

—There is a deal of courage sometimes in small boys. A lad in Bridgeport had three fingers of his right hand taken off a few days since by a drop press in a brass shop. Looking upon his bleeding hand; the brave little fellow exclaimed, "I'll bet mother will cry when she sees that."

—James Rutledge, who was born in Maine, and now lives in Illinois, is one hundred and one year and ten months old. His father lived to the age of ninety nine years and eleven months, and his grandfather to the age of one hundred and sixteen. He had fourteen brothers and four sisters, and has outlived them all.

—John Hanlon was executed in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, for the murder of little Mary Mohrman. He died without either publicly confessing or denying his guilt, although he declared on the scaffold that he never made a confession to Dunn, the principal witness against, as was testified by the latter on the trial. Hanlon died easy and apparently penitent.

—One of the delightful episodes, so like an oasis in the dreary waste of official duties (Little Frogby borrowed that), has just been experienced by our worthy president Ulysses No. 1. He has been presented with a magnificent carriage robe, made of jugnar, wolf, and fox skins, with the heads, legs, and tails of the animals intact. It is valued at $300.

—Boxford, Conn., is a quaint old Puritan town—not a glass of ale sold in the place. It borders on eight towns, is eleven miles long, and six wide, and has a population of eight hundred and fifty souls, about the same as one hundred years ago. Appropriately enough, the chief industry of the town is the manufacture of boxes for shoes and matches.

—The Democratic M. W. Tweed, of New York, has recently given fifty thousand dollars to the poor of his ward. The radical M. P. Tweed, of Minnesota, has recently stolen seven thousand dollars from the school fund of his county. There is a good deal of difference after all, between Tweedledee and Tweedledum.—*Lousville Courier and Journal.*

—The Owensboro, Indiana, *Monitor* thinks that Mrs. Jane Allen, of that vicinity, is the oldest person now living, born in Kentucky. She has frequently seen Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Girty, and other celebrities of their days, besides having been personally acquainted with nearly all the officers, and many of the private soldiers, engaged in the disastrous battle, to the whites, of the Lower Blue Licks.

—Fifty six vessels were lost during the month of January. Of this number four were steamers, eleven were ships, fourteen were barks, five were brigs, and twenty-two were schooners. Of the above, two foundered, four were abandoned, two sunk after collision, six were burned, and twelve are missing, supposed lost. The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at $3,198,608.

—Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania railroad, is prominently spoken of as the coming man for the Presidency of the Union Pacific railroad. The position could not be tendered to any one more deserving and competent. J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Scott will be in the Board of Directors, even if the latter should not be selected as President.

—Dr. Neville, of Philadelphia, who was tried on a charge of throwing a child into a cesspool, in October last, and causing its death, was acquitted last night, the jury not leaving their seats. The District Attorney abandoned the case, and the Judge said afterward that the Court would have refused to render any other verdict. The doctor proved a most complete *alibi*, and irreproachable character.

—Some fifteen years ago a steamboat loaded with eight hundred barrels of whisky and five hundred barrels of high wines, was sunk in the Mississippi river, near Parkville, Mo. The wreck was recently found buried some fifteen feet in the sand, and it is said that there is but little doubt that the cargo can be got at. Parties operating have secured the title to the property, so that in the event of success they will realize a handsome sum.

—W. T. H. Pauley, the veteran editor of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, will be a candidate for Surveyor-General. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: We know Mr. Pauley well. He is a vigorous writer, a truly honest man, and faithful to principle in all things. The Democracy of Green County are as gallant a band as can be found in the State, and in W. T. H. Pauley they recognize a leader of whom they are justly proud. They will ask his nomination.

—OUR THIRD TOWN COUNCIL.—The third Town Council for Ebensburg borough was chosen the 16th day March, 1827. Moses Caunn was elected Burgess, and John Ivory, David H. Roberts, William Davis, Griffith H. Rowland, and John Dougherty were elected Councilmen. Rober Roberts was made High Constable and Borough Constable, Robert Young, Town Clerk, Richard Lewis, Treasurer, Rowland Humphreys, Street Commissioner, Stewart Steel, Jeremiah Ivory, and John Lloyd Street Regulators, and Owen McDonald, Silas Moore, and John Williams, Firemen. The first business transacted by this Council was to "give notice to persons who have erected or own fences, or occupy the enclosures made thereby, on or across any of the streets or alleys in the borough, that they are required to remove the same," &c. On motion it was resolved that "D. H. Roberts be paid two dollars for cutting in cord-wood a large poplar tree in —— street." A tax levied on dogs was repealed. A license was granted William Platt & Co., to exhibit their living animals "on Monday next without charger" June 5, 1827, the Council passed "an ordinance which will be found in the back part of this book." This ordinance was "ordered to be published in the paper, and set up at three public places." Council met 13th March, 1828, at "early candle light," squared the books, and then adjourned SINE DIE.—Alleghanian.

—The waters of Salt Lake have risen twelve feet in the last twenty years.

New Advtisements.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make the following unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THE NEW YORK DAY-BOOK!—THE CHAMPION OF WHITE SUPREMACY AGAINST THE WORLD.—A FIRST-CLASS EIGHT PAGE DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY, established in 1850. $2 per year; $1 for six months. Subscribe for it. *For specimen copies*, address "*DAY-BOOK*, New York City."

DR. S. S. FITCH'S Family Physician; 90 pages; sent by mail free. Teaches how to cure diseases of the person; skin, hair, eyes, complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, N. York.

SEND FOR OUR PAMPHLET TO ADVERTISERS. Price 25 cts. *G. P. Rowell & Co.*, 40 Park Row, N. Y.

BRIGGS & BRO.'S
Illustrated and Descriptive CATALOGUE
OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
AND SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS!
FOR 1871,

Will be ready for mailing by the middle of January, notwithstanding our great loss of type, paper, engravings, &c., by fire, which destroyed the Job Printing office of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, 25th December, 1870. It will be printed on a most elegant new-tinted paper, and illustrated with nearly

Five Hundred Original Engravings,

and two finely executed Colored Plates—specimens for which were grown by ourselves the past season from our own stock of Seeds. In the originality, execution and extent of the engravings it is unlike and eminently superior to any other Catalogue or "Floral Guide" extant. The Catalogue will consist of 112 Pages, and as soon as published will be sent free to all who ordered Seeds from us by mail the last season. To others a charge of 15 cents per copy will be made, which is not the value of the Colored Plates. We assure our friends that the inducements we offer to purchasers of Seeds, as to quality and extent of Stock, Discounts and Premiums, are unsurpassed. Please send orders for Catalogues without delay.

Our Colored Catalogue for 1871

will be ready to send out in January. The Chromo will represent Forty-two Varieties of showy and popular Flowers of natural size and color. We design to make it best Plate of Flowers ever issued. Size, 19x24 inches. The retail value would be at least Two Dollars; we shall, however, furnish it to customers at 75 cents per copy, and offer it as a premium upon orders for Seeds. See Catalogue when out.

BRIGGS & BROTHER, Rochester, N. Y.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE *PULMONARY BALSAM.*" 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption.—"*Nothing better.*" CUTLER BROS. & Co., Boston.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in *five minutes*, without injury to skin. Sent by mail for $1.25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE
Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of *only one preparation*. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

EMPLOYMENT for ALL
$30 SALARY PER WEEK and expenses paid Agents, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address B. SWEET & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Agents! Read This!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND
COME and SEE!
GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH
OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention.

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and correctly. Collections a specialty.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S OAK HALL

In Boys' Wear we have every kind of material & every variety of style, suitable for Youth from 16 to 20, Boys from 9 to 16, and Children from 5 to 9 years, all made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our prices are astonishingly low. *Market and 6th.*

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than Oak Hall for satisfactory Clothing & satisfactory prices. Full stock all the year round. *Market and 6th.*

Our Custom Work is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. *Market and 6th Streets,*

PHILADELPHIA.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Samuel E. Elmore, Pres't. - - Francis D. Douglass, Sec'y.

THIS COMPANY ranks among the first class Life Insurance Companies doing business in Massachusetts, and by complying with the laws of that State, insures perfect safety to her Policy Holders. It grants 50 per cent. loan of premium on Life Policies to its Insured, and by applying all the cash collected from its members to Insurance, gives the largest Insurance attainable for the amount of money invested. Its profits are divided among the Policy Holders, and its Dividends have never been less than 50 per cent., thus bringing the net cost of the Insurance within the most limited means, and affording the protection of a Policy on terms not excelled by any Company.

Trustworthy and reliable men are wanted to act as agents for this Company in Cambria and adjoining counties, and with such the most liberal arrangements will be made. To those who may be unacquainted with the business, full instructions and aid will be most cheerfully rendered whenever desirable or available.

COPE & JOHNSON,
Agents for Cambria County,
Johnstown, Pa.

HOME & NORTON, General Agents, 64 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [apr.14.-1y.]

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN!

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete draft made from the official records showing the location of each tract of land, I am prepared to procure patents from the Land Office for the owners of unpatented lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864, and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.

GEO. M. READE.

Ebensburg, March 24, 1870.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Thos. Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

SAVE MONEY
BY PATRONIZING
M. L. OATMAN & CO.,
CHEAP ASH DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS DRY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Ready-Made CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, JEANS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
And a Fresh and Complete Stock of
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
CONSISTING OF
DOUBLE EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
GRAIN, FEED,
BACON, SALT, FISH,
FRESH VEGETABLES,
DRIED & CAN'D FRUITS,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.
Also, a large stock of the
Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,
STORE ON HIGH STREET,
Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,
Ebensburg, Pa.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?
AND ARE YOU PREPARED
OBEY THE SUMMONS

This you are not, unless you have been to Wolff's Clothing Store and have bought one of those superb
FIREMAN'S COATS
to keep you warm and dry. Wolff has them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made in short notice.

☞NO FIT, NO CHARGE.☜
Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East and his READY MADE
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of
SEASONABLE GARMENTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.
☞OVERCOATS, from the lowest Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.☜
☞Full Suits of Clothing at from $8 to $30. Pants from $1.50 to $9. Vests from 75 cts. to $5. Also, a general variety of
NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS.
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c.
☞In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the cheapest Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.☜
GODFREY WOLFF,
Next door to the Post Office, Altoona.

THOMAS CARLAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Tubs and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Soap, every will be sold from manufacturer's price lists, and all other goods in my line Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present peculiar advantage of saving them all the and drayage, as they are not required to freights from the principal cities and manage charges are made. Dealers may rest sured that my goods are of the best quality my prices as moderate as city rates. By a fair, upright business, and by promptly satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to the patronage of retail dealers and others Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders spectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

THOMAS CARLAN.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. All but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourself as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.-1y.

Cambria Freeman.

FRIDAY, : : : FEB. 4, 1871.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

...and Bishops at and near Home.

...premium department is crowded out ... The door is still open to all com...

...ures the engine won't be here for a ... weeks yet. "Hope deferred maketh ... sick."

...W. Oatman & Co., in addition to ... practice, propose to do a real estate ... in Ebensburg and vicinity. See card. ... Lucas, of Indiana, who has been af... ...ter line with what is called the ... ...ost," had the diseased member ampu...

...Tuesday last.

...miles from Burnside, Clearfield coun... ...Tuesday week, a falling tree crushed ... ...ack of Mr John Weaver so badly ... to be amputated.

...of Altoona, until recently one of the ... ...of St. Francis' College, Loretto, is ... ...reported both of his legs taken off by ... ...cars in New York, not long since. ... ...report is untrue.

...young friend with the illuminated ... ...of signal acumen, R. L. George, Esq., ...his banner on the outer wall" of ... ...life, and is now ready for business ... ...Peace be with him.

...subscribers should make a ... ...that Saturday next, 11th inst., ...Multiite dispensation, is the day ... ...limit. If you want a clear record ... ...time to square up with the printer.

...Hummel dog was on the alert Thurs... ...day, and we presume he was, he had ... ...noses to see his shadow. The weath... ...has been cold and blustery enough to ... ...reputation of a whole regiment of ...

...meeting was made at the Court House ... ...Monday evening last to organize a fire ... ...company, failed for want of attendance ... ...a number of the "accepted." The ... ...of the engine is needed to give an im... ...to the movement.

...Samuel McColgan, Esq., late of Wilmore ... ...Clearfield, to Clarksburg, W. Va., from ... ...he sends us greeting in the shape of ... ...subscription to the Freeman.--... ...heartiest of prosperity ever shed its ... ...upon his ear his pathway. "Schalt ... ...lands, and their name is legion, of ... ...Esq., of Altoona, one of the most ... ...and capable school teachers this side ... ...we will be pleased to learn that he ... ...handsome silver call bell at the ... ...Bellfonte and Ladder Fair in that city. ... ...station," etc.

...had the pleasure of greeting for the ... ...not many days ago, the new editor ... ...Gentleman Echo, Thos. Myers, Esq., ...looked as genial and as fat as the ... ...of the fraternity. He says the Echo ... ...to live, notwithstanding the cold ... ...goes it by the removalites and other ... ...that vicinity. Glad to hear it.

...was raging in Susquehanna town... ...ship, Mr. Wm. Williams and occu... ...Mr. George Wissinger as a boarding ... ...destroyed by fire on Saturday night ... ...origin is resulting from a defective ... ...flue of the house, to a great ... ...extent, and the loss is confined ... ...movable building itself, which was ... ...same.

...Bros. Brothers, proprietors of the ... ...Mansion House," Cresson, have leased the ... ...Logan Old Hotel," 709 Arch street, Phil... ...and will open it to the public on the ... ...first of the present month. Cambrians and ... ...will know where to "hang up their ... ...and receive the best of treatment when ... ...visits to the Quaker City. The new ... ...proprietors will not interfere in any way with ... ...management at Cresson Springs.

...notice of all concerned is invited ... ...petition of Mr. James Connor, wholesale ... ...Pittsburgh. We know from a long ... ...experience with Mr. C. that he is a ... ...man of the first water- prompt, obliging, ...and truthful--and if any one patronizes ... ...on the recommendation and finds him to be ... ...as we have stated, they shall have ... ...pledge of checking us through a Key... ...at the first favorable opportunity.

...delay of making up our mails prevent... ...from attending the free exhibition given ... ...Social Temple of Honor" at Evans' ... ...on Friday evening last, but we understand ... ...entertainment was first class and was ... ...enjoyed by an immense audience. Some ... ...pieces presented were the broadest kind ... ...of farces, and excited a great deal of mer... ...so much so, indeed, that if any went ... ...under the impression that our temper ... ...friends were "dry sticks," they came away ... ...with another opinion.

...the Ebensburg Odd Fellows commemora... ...the twentieth anniversary at the Court ... ...House on Wednesday evening last, on which ... ...occasion the fraternity and the public were ... ...favored with a very instructive lecture on ... ..."Principles of Odd Fellowship," delivered ... ...by John P. Linton, P. G., and by an in... ...teresting discourse by George C. K. Zahm, ...P. G., the oldest living member of the ... ...order in this county, on the history of the fra... ...ternity and its trials and triumphs in this place ... ...for the past two decades.

...The Altoona Tribune says that a lean, ...lankey of the feminine persuasion, appa... ...rently seven years and eleven months ... ...old, recently came to the residence of the ... ...editor of that paper, and notifies the ... ...latter that he can have the gallinacious bird ... ...at the moderate payment of fifteen cents per line for thirty ... ...days, provided in advertising her benship.--... ...Her "reasons for keeping the bird at those ... ...figures is decidedly better; and as he propo... ...ses to make it a permanent resort, to call in his "but... ...tress" to witness the wreck of matter and crush ... ...ing of bone, we trust he won't forget that we are ... ...the "shuttles."

...The Ladies' Fair closed on Saturday night ... ...last, to be again opened during the coming ... ...month of June. The closing scenes were of an ... ...interesting character, owing to the fact that the ... ...prize boxes were to be opened on that ... ...occasion. The contest on the butcher tools ... ...created much interest, and resulted in favor of ... ...Mr. Gerald, of Carrolltown, who received ... ...votes against 508¾ for Lewis Rodgers ... ...and 377½ for Bernard Kelly of ... ...Loretto. The set of queensware was awarded ... ...to Sam'l Henry by a handsome majority, ...the set board to Master Charles Ritter, ...the knife to Master Eddie Murray, and the ... ...razor to our humble self. The full re... ...ceipts of the night reached nearly if not quite ... ...three hundred dollars. The friends of the Fair, ...we think, will not be amiss to say, are exhorted to ... ...make new articles previous to its re open... ...ing next month.

...A Fist Stave Shooting Affray.—The ... ...people of the country have nearly all had their ... ...curiosity regard to the assault made on Andrew ... ...Jackson Starr, at the new shops, an ... ...account of which we published last week. It ... ...is amusing to read the many conflicting stories ... ...in circulation, in different parts of the State, ...relative to the unpleasant affair. For a gar... ...bled and utterly unreliable account of the ... ...affair, we commend us to the article published ... ...in the Johnstown Democrat, copied from the ... ...Cambria Tribune. It is incorrect in every ... ...particular. Peay is rapidly recovering from ... ...his wounds; in fact, he is himself again; while ... ...Starr, in durance vile," at Hollidaysburg, we ... ...understand, feels as "happy as a big sun flow... ...er." Both the actors in the tragic drama are ... ...strangely anxious to have the rupture ami... ...cably settled, and the indications are that ... ...the rare and racy developments expected ... ...will be unravelled, to the detriment of the mor... ...als of our city, when the trial would come off, ...will not be brought to light.—Alt. Tribune.

...Shocking Accident.—A saddening rumor ... ...reached us on the eve of going to press, to the ... ...effect that Mr. George Tiley, of the firm of ... ...Tiley & Bro., coal operators at Lilly's ... ...Station, this county, had both of his legs and ... ...one of his arms taken off by a train of cars at ... ...that place this (Friday) morning. We could ... ...not learn particulars.

Local Correspondence.

ALTOONA, Jan. 30, 1871.

MR. EDITOR—In looking over the columns of your interesting journal of last week, I failed to discover the usual letter of your regular correspondent, "T. I. M." Why he failed to notice the lecture delivered by the Rev. Father Pollard, on Sunday evening, 22d inst., I of course am unable to say. Let me here remark, however, that material of interest and of benefit are scarcely ever wanting in a city like ours for the composition of a letter sufficiently readable; and in the present instance this was particularly the case, on account of the character of the lecturer and of the subject viz: "The Christian Faith"— which was dwelt upon with a marked ability seldom if ever surpassed. The Rev. orator compared the faith some people have in "Hoofland's German Bitters" to the faith we are taught to believe is the "root of all Christianity," and without which "it is impossible to please God." He also spoke of its exemplification in the many virtues practiced by the martyrs who died in its defense, as well as alluded to the strong and unyielding faith which characterized the many Doctors of the Church, among whom was one so well known in this portion of the diocese—"Father Gallitzin"—a prince in his own right, but who sacrificed all for the glory of God.—The audience was a large and intelligent one, and the lecture was a decided success. Protestants as well as Catholics spoke very favorably of the lecture and the manner in which it was delivered. It was for the benefit of "St. John's Society," and was a pecuniary as well as a literary success. This Society numbers about one hundred and thirty members, among whom are almost all of the leading members of the congregation. It is in a flourishing condition, having a large circulating library attached to it for the benefit of the reading portion of the community, many of whom attend very regularly. Its success is owing in a great measure to the zeal and energy of the worthy pastor, Rev. J. Tuigg, who is always ready to assist by advice and counsel the furtherance of any good object that will benefit the Society, the congregation and the community.

The ground hereabouts is covered to the extent of ten or twelve inches with snow—"beautiful, beautiful snow"—and hence the lovers of sleigh riding can build their hopes for enjoyment on a foundation which, if slippery, is none the less sufficient for many a jolly ride.

YOURS, &c, MARIUS.

CARROLLTOWN, Jan. 31, 1871.

DEAR FREEMAN—The Catholics of St. Benedict's and vicinity are now enjoying the great blessing of a Mission given by that zealous Benedictine missionary, Rev. Father Wendeline. It commenced on Sunday and will continue the balance of the present week. Father Maurice, O. S. B., is assisting Father Wendeline, and any person who will give either of the eloquent gentlemen a chance to be heard for ten minutes, my word for it will reap some fruit from their lessons.

Mrs. Reichter, widow of Joseph Reichter, who was killed by sunstroke last summer, died at the residence of her son in-law, Mr Benj. Wertner, in Carrolltown, one day last week — She endured a long and painful illness with Christian fortitude, and has gone, we trust, to a never ending joyous rest. She had reached an advanced age.

Mr Percival Eck, lately resident photographist and dentist here, has taken his departure for Kurtztown, Berks county, Pa., where he will pursue the same occupations.

We are also called upon to mention with sorrow the departure of Rev. Father Swibert from among us. May peace and happiness attend him.

Again are we bountifully favored with snow, and our roads are in good sledding order. Of course any amount of lumbering follows as a sequence, and we have busy times in that line.

Mr. Brown, of Cresson, dropped in on us the other day, looking hale, hearty and good humored. Come again, R. H. B. You are always welcome. E.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb 2, 1871.

DEAR FREEMAN—The ice has gone from the rivers a second time, but without a flood on this occasion.

The boilers of the new steel works were tested one day last week and proved to be sound. One of them got red hot for lack of sufficient water and there was like to be an explosion; but the fire was put out and then water was admitted. The machinery in connection with these engines is of the most ponderous character, the four fly-wheels alone weighing one hundred and seventy six tons.

A man named John Thomas was badly scalded, on Monday last, at one of the blast furnaces, by the escape of steam. He is lying in a critical condition.

We are informed that a Spanish dollar, on one side of which was engraved the Declaration of Independence by Alex. A. McCormick, of Pittsburgh, and which he presented to Hon. Henry Clay the last time he (Clay) ran for the Presidency, was given by the Clay family to support the rebellion. We do not believe the story, and hope that some member of the Clay family will correct the statement and let the world know what became of the dollar aforesaid. ROB ROY.

SUMMERHILL TWP., Jan. 31, 1871.

FRIEND MAC—Thomas McGough, sr., a citizen of Croyle township, who had attained to the patriarchal age of four score years, died at his residence on Sunday evening, 15th inst. Our knowledge of the deceased being limited, we will content ourself with this passing notice of his demise. May he rest in peace.

Mr. Thomas Flynn had one of his legs broken, on last Saturday week, by being thrown and kicked by a horse which he was riding to water. He is now doing as well as could be expected.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in St Bartholomew's church, on Sunday, Feb. 12th, on which occasion there will be a Solemn High Mass. On that day, also, some eight or nine converts to the Catholic faith, most of them adult persons will be baptized and confirmed—a fact which will render the occasion one of more than usual interest.

As I know of nothing else of importance I will close for the present. More anon

SOLTERO.

AN APOLOGY AS IS AN APOLOGY.—The following amende honorable was intended for last week's paper, but came too late for insertion. It is so clear, concise and to the point, however, that we cannot refrain from publishing it even at this late date. If Brother Swank, whose wrath it is designed to appease, is not satisfied with "Rob Roy's" exhaustive apology, we know of nothing better to recommend than coffee and pistols for two:

OUR APOLOGY.—A particular friend of ours, the genius who presides over the *Tribune*, "interviews" us, and asks an apology in behalf of the Johnstown Library Association, for saying that "Nasby didn't come. The money couldn't be raised." Our regards for the *Tribune* man make us wish that we could apologize, but we feel like the school-boy who makes his first bow—it would almost break our neck. We never did apologize. It's hard to do. Besides, we did not even name that Association, and hence we do not owe them an apology, nor any other obsequious genuflections. Moreover we are an humble, unsophisticated pedagogue, and our pen could not command language for the august occasion. Nevertheless, we will make our salam:

1st. There was no tortious act—no *malum in se*. 2d. We are a careless, *sans souci* writer.—3d. The remark might and should be considered *contempo*. 4th. We never learned the great maxim "*quothi scanton*." 5th. A full perlustration of the case makes us demur. 6th. It would throw us into an umbratile *status*. 7th. The Association should apologize to us for never furnishing the lacteal supply necessary for a well-fed and full-grown report. "Admit the learner" is a *sine qua non* with a reporter, however humble. 8th. There is a varicose farfarinade about the whole matter that requires depletion—a plethoric diagnosis that demands a sleeating application, in order to reduce the extraordinary *hautgout* for a literary name.—9th. We have no ablugineous propensities and would not wilfully *poke fun*. If we could. 10th. Without taking an Utopian view of the matter, we wish that Etesian winds may waft ambrosial fragrance from Valumb rosia, and *laticon* suns may shine, and helicon fo untains flow, wherever the Association may meet for literary or other purposes. ROB ROY.

WE have postponed publication of "Roll of Honor" until week after next. Roll in.

Kidneys and Urinary Organs.—When we take into consideration the functions the kidneys have to perform in preserving the balance between the different depurating organs, and eleminating superfluous, unhealthy, and poisonous matters from the system through the urinary secretions; we are not surprised at the great frequency of their affection and the difficulty in the treatment of these troublesome diseases.

The vast quantity of poisonous matters that are eleminated through these matters in a state of health, if retained in the system but for a few days, would be fraught with the greatest danger to the animal economy.

And when these organs themselves become diseased from whatever cause the danger is very greatly enhanced.

The various forms of Gravel, the Gout, Bright's disease, Nephritis, Diabetes, Cystitis, and other painful diseases peculiar to the Renal system, should prompt the physician to use every means possible to discover the true cause of suffering, that the remedy may be applied at once.

Children and even infants are frequently liable to unnatural secretions of the urine, and painful affections in voiding it, which is often overlooked or passed unnoticed because of the inability of the little sufferer to make known the seat or location of the excruciating pain, which is another reason that secretion ought to be carefully examined in every disease.

We have had a number of patients who were treated by eminent physicians for a long time without benefit, because of mistaken diagnosis, and who were relieved in a very short time after the real cause of the disease was made known by an examination of the urine.

In fact so numerous have been these terrible mistakes for want of more scientific knowledge of Urino-Pathology, and so promptly are these promptly are these painful and distressing maladies relieved when the real cause is detected and the appropriate remedies administered, that we are actually astonished so little attention is paid in that direction.

Let not any fastidious or squeamish notion deter you from making application to us for relief.

The most of cases can be cured by a single course of medicine.

Send us a vial of *morning* urine by *Express* (not by mail), with name, age, and p. o. address of the patient, and we can send the necessary medicines. Address,

DRS. L. & T. L. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE HAD RATHER SELL AT A POSITIVE LOSS NOW

THAN CARRY OVER OUR PRESENT STOCK!

Therefore, we will sell the following goods at cost rather than carry them over another season: Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Black Alpacas, Colored Alpacas, Empress Cloth, Silk Poplins, Black and Col'd French Marinos, Waterproof Cloth, Striped Reppelants, Ladies' Cloth, White and Gray Blankets, Fancy and White Coverlets, Canton Flannels, Shooting Muslins, Delaines, Calicos, Ticking, Shirting Flannels, Cassimeres, and Table Linen. Also, an immense stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs, as well as a large stock Ladies' Misses,' and Children's Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed to suit customers, Chinchilla Beaver and Velveteen Sacks, Children's Riding Hoods and Infants' Dresses.

P. S—We also intend to close out our immense stock of Men and Boys' Winter Clothing, positively at cost, to make room for spring purchases. We have on hand over one hundred Overcoats, two hundred Dress Coats, one hundred Boys' Suits, five hundred Pants and Vests, Gloves, Undershirts and Drawers, Trunks of every description, from the smallest traveling bag to the largest Saratoga Trunk, as well as one hundred other things usually kept in first class Clothing Establishment.

L. & H. MAYER,
Proprietors New York Dry Goods, Millinery, and Clothing Hall, 212 and 214 Main street, under the Opera House, Johnstown, Pa.

ANOTHER CASE OF DOMESTIC INFELICITY—There seems to be a mania in Altoona for this kind of devilry just now. We hear of a case in which a denizen of our city, living in that part known as Loudensville, was informed some time since that he would do well to watch the partner of his joys and sorrows. He scarcely believed there could be anything wrong, but was prevailed upon on last Saturday night to stay at home, unbeknown, to his wife, and see. He did so, and staying in the vicinity of his residence until about eleven o'clock, saw a man enter his house. He quietly approached the house, and gaining an entrance through a window, and peeping through the door of the room discovered the guilty pair in bed. He had no sooner seen this than he went to a couple of his neighbors and brought them into his own house, and bursting into the room presented a revolver at the frightened wretche's head, told him not to stir, then calling his neighbors, said, "See what kind of a wife I have got." He then told the man to "git" and to "git" wi hout coat, vest, pants or hat, in fact, to leave en disbabille, which the "gay Lothario" was glad to do.—SUN.

To the Trade.—I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake Fish, having made this branch of business a speciality. My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held in this city. I am prepared to furnish dealers, promptly, by the dray or car load, and have made arrangements for shipping by the car load, at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion or Cleveland, and also from Pittsburgh, to any points in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish. I would also call the attention of dealers to my extensive stock and assortment of corn brooms, broom corn and broom material, all of which I can supply at very low rates. JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer,
2-4.5t. No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

N. F. CARROLL, No. 215 Main street, Johnstown, wishes to close out his immense stock of dry goods, fancy goods and groceries before the first of April, for which reason he will sell every article in his store at cost. Those wishing good goods, cannot do better than by going to one of the best men in town with their money and getting the best bargains on record. Mr. Carroll has a fine variety of the choicest dry goods, furs, etc., for either winter or spring wear, and he is determined to get rid of them without regard to consequences. Now is the time.

HOW TO DO IT.—If one-half the money that is spent at eating and drinking saloons, at theatres and balls, was spent in Hess & Brother's ready-made Clothing Emporium, No. 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, people would go better clad and feel better—nay, they would be better. A penny saved from deliberate nonsense is as good as a penny earned, yet if men have money to spare let them go to Theatres, eating saloons, and Hess's also for the best clothing ever made. Be sure to go to the last place first, however.

JOHN J. MURPHY is not in any way identified with the man in the moon, nor with the North Pacific Railroad, but he is identified with the cheapest establishment in this or beyond this side of the Atlantic. Just try Murphy a whet on buying dry goods at his store. You will find him at the old Mansion House corner, under the Tribune printing office, Johnstown, where you will also find cheap goods and slathers of them. It is no use talking, but it is of some use buying. So go for John J. Murphy without delay.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—A woman is Buffalo has buried her love "on the stormy strand of the deep, dark ocean of mad despair," which was about as foolish a piece of business as she could have engaged in, but has nothing whatever to do with the fact that C. T. Roberts is still supplying hosts of people with watches, jewelry, fancy goods, books, stationery, etc., as just as reasonable figures as he or any other man has ever done. Cham.'s head is always level on that score.

"THRUE FOR YEZ."—It is not often that we can endorse what the Alleghanian says, but when it proclaims that Geo. Huntley runs one of the largest hardware depots in Western Pennsylvania, and that he is a clever gentleman and sells hardware, tinware, etc., at prices unsurpassed for cheapness, we cannot but say amen to the several propositions. Mr. H. is the right man to 'patronize when in want of any article in his line of traffic.

IT never pays to foster pride and squander wealth in show, for friends thus won are sure to run in times of want or woe. 'Tis better far to take your stamps to Mallie Barker's store, where you will find, of ev'ry kind, goods cheaper than before. And now's the day and now's the hour to seek for bargains great; so haste away without delay, for it never pays to wait.

BREATHES there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, I'll buy my flour to bake my bread at E. J. Mills' store. If such there be, let him repent, for sure he ne'er his money spent for better flour than can be sent home to him from Mills' store. When you need flour buy from Mills, and your wife will never need to knead any but the best of bread.

WHICH I wish to remark, and my language is plain—I hope no one's in the dark about where he can gain the best kind of bargains for the ready cash down—at the famed Christy store, in Loretto's fair town; for there beyond doubt it will pay to invest, since Andy's prices are cheapest and his goods of the best.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.—Wanamaker & Brown have a "big mens' room" on which they keep a full assortment of garments of extra sizes, for men so big that they have usually had to have their clothes made to order.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER removes scurf and all impurities from the scalp.

THE COMET that is to smash the earth to smithereens in June next is rapidly approaching, and the only mode of escape from being squelched is to go to Jas. J. Murphy's Ready-made Clothing Store, Johnstown, and get a new outfit from top to toe. Comets respect well dressed people, and the place to get well dressed at the very lowest figures is at No. 109 Clinton street, where you can get the cheapest and best comet suit you ever wore.

PUFFING.—This thing of puffing is about played out. It disappoints the reader exceedingly. One begins to read an item of news and before one gets two lines read it turns out to be a puff. But honestly Cohen's Hat Parlor cannot be puffed too high. This is emphatically the place for great bargains—most unprecedented bargains—is No. 227 Main street, Johnstown, better known as Cohen's Cheap Hat Parlor. Try it on.

DIED.

MURRAY.—At her residence in Johnstown, on Sunday evening last, Jan. 29th, Mrs. MARY MURRAY, relict of Hon. John Murray, aged about 86 years.

The deceased was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and at a very early age came with her parents to Bloody Run, Bedford county, where she was married, in 1804, to John Murray, a native of Ireland, who, with his young wife and their first born child, (now Hon. James Murray, of Ebensburg, one of the Associate Judges of this county,) then eight months old, came to this place in the latter part of 1805. The subject of this notice was therefore one of the earliest residents of Cambria county, and in its infancy she "grew with its growth and strengthened with its strength." Her husband became an active and influential democratic politician in this county, was at an early day elected to the office of Sheriff, and many years afterwards was one of the Associate Judges of this county. He died in December, 1863, and after that event his widow removed to Johnstown with her two unmarried daughters, with whom she continued to reside up to the time of her death. On Wednesday last her remains were brought here and consigned to their last earthly resting place in the Catholic cemetery, by the side of her deceased husband. Mrs. Murray was a lady possessed of all the christian virtues, was universally respected and esteemed, and, in a fullness of years not usually allotted to mortals, has gone to reap the reward of a faithful and well-spent life. May her immortal spirit find rest eternal.

CONNERY.—At his residence at Morris Grundy county, Ill., Oct. 19, 1870, Mr. WILLIAM CONNERY, a native of Ebensburg, Cambria county, and only brother of Mrs. E. Houston and Mrs. H. P. Daniels, of Pittsburgh, aged 50 years.

LLOYD.—In this place, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24th, WILLIE A., youngest child of Abel and Annie Lloyd, aged 2 years and 5 months.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me, and hinder them not: for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

R. L. GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in room recently occupied by Wm. H. Seehler, Esq., in Colonade Row. All manner of legal business faithfully attended to, and the collection of claims, etc., made a speciality. [2-4.-tf.]

CAUTION!—Having purchased the following described articles at a Sheriff's sale of the personal property of David Burkhart, of Susquehanna township, and left the same in the care of the said David Burkhart during our pleasure, we hereby caution all persons against interfering in any way with said property, viz: 1 Bay Mare and 1 Gray Horse.
Feb. 4, 1871.-4t. A. A. BARKER & SON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to make distribution of the assets in the hands of the Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas and Catharine Oatman, hereby gives notice that he will sit for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, *the 28th day of February*, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.
Feb. 4, 1871. JOHN S. RHEY, *Auditor.*

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
—OF—
GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms.

Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and Lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

Have you *REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY* you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

☞Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette." GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

LAKE FISH.—7,820 half barrels Lake Herring: 5,215 quarter barrels do.: 1080 half barrels No. 1 White Fish; 350 half barrels No. 1 Pickerel.
BROOMS.—950 dozen Brooms, assorted, in store and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty Street,
Feb. 4, 1871.-5t. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Tuesday, the 28th day of February**, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of James Wilmore, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Owen Roberts, Patrick McCormick, deceased, and others, containing **118 Acres**, more or less, about **80 Acres** of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story (part plank and part log) House and a frame Barn—now in the occupancy of Wm. A. Skelly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Patrick Dorgan.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Sam'l A. Long, defendant, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, bounded by lands of Washington Douglass, Geo. Gallagher, Augustine Christy, and others, containing **333 Acres**, more or less, about **75 Acres** of which are cleared, having thereon erected three frame Dwelling House, (one of which being now occupied by Michael Bracken,) a log Barn and a frame Stable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Benjamin F. Smith, Adm'r of Henry E. Smith, dec'd.
W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1871. [2-4.]

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Sheriff's Office, Union Hall, Johnstown, on SATURDAY, the **25th** day of FEBRUARY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John Keelan, of, in and to a Lot of Ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, fronting on Market street, adjoining lots of —— Oswald on the west, John Bradley on the east, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story Plank House and a Frame Stable—now in the occupancy of John Keelan and Michael Ean. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of George Smith.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jas. H. Howard, of, in and to a Lot of Ground situate in the Fifth Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, fronting on Morris street on the south, running back along an alley on the west to an alley on the north, and adjoining lot of Timothy Hunt on the east, having thereon erected a two story Brick House and a two story Plank Store Room, and a Frame Stable—now in the occupancy of Thomas B. Moore. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Binswanger & Klein, et al.
W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 30, 1871.-[2-4.

SLED SOLES!
A LARGE LOT OF
ONE AND TWO HORSE
AND SHORT
Sled Soles!
on hand and for sale by
GEORGE HUNTLEY,
Ebensburg, Pa.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CAMBRIA COUNTY from the 28th day of January, A. D. 1870, to the 21st day of January, A. D. 1871, both days inclusive:

Dr. WILLIAM LINTON, Treasurer, Cr.

1870.		1870.	
To amount received from John Cox, Esq., late Treasurer	$ 159 76	By amount paid Assessors	$ 1,178 70
To amount of County Tax received from Collectors for 1870 and previous years	21,492 31	" " Auditors, State and County	209 00
To amount of Poor Tax do. do. do.	11,920 46	By amount paid Constables	745 00
" " Military Tax do. do. do.	542 47	" " County Bonds	500 00
To amount of County Tax on Seated and Unseated Lands	2,539 14	By amount paid Commissioners— John A. Kennedy $642 00 / M. McNamara 735 00 / James E. Neason 665 50	2,042 50
To amount of Poor Tax do. do. do.	1,465 89	By amount paid Commissioner's Clerk	550 00
" " Road " do. do. do.	2,784 00	" " " Counsel	300 00
" " School " do. do. do.	5,570 25	" " " Court Crier	104 50
" " Borough " do. do. do.	2 35	" " " Court House	156 44
" " Bounty " do. do. do.	69 84	" " " Criminal Prosecut'ns	272 83
" " Military " do. do. do.	1 50	" " " District Court	3,500 00
To amount received from miscellaneous sources	431 96	" " " Elections	1,046 19
To amount received on redemption of Lands	229 16	" " " Fox & Wildcat Scalps	213 80
To amount received from sale of County Bonds	36,160 50	" " " Fuel	262 63
To amount of Exonerations allowed Collectors	2,753 96	" " " Freight	6 85
To amount of Commissions	1,599 98	" " " Insurance	28 60
		" " " Interest on Co. Bonds	1,438 83
		" " " Inquisitions	363 15
		" " " Jail and Jailor	287 96
		" " " Jurors (Travers)	2,766 80
		" " " Jurors (Grand)	523 42
		" " " Jurors (Tales)	50 00
		" " " Jury Commissioners and Clerk	66 62
		By amount paid Janitor	200 00
		" " " Military	790 81
		" " " Miscellaneous	151 22
		" " " New Townships	65 00
		" " " New Prison	35,612 00
		" " " Phonog'phic Report'r	120 00
		" " " Postage	16 45
		" " " Poor House	12,250 00
		" " " Poor House Directors	240 00
		" " " Printing	531 65
		" " " Probates	81 80
		" " " Prothonotary and Clerk of Quarter Sessions	709 80
		By amount paid Redemption of Lands	203 06
		" " " Refunding	51 96
		" " " Registry	721 08
		" " " Roads and Bridges	3,337 80
		" " " Statictiery	183 20
		" " " Schools	227 80
		" " " Supervisors	610 27
		" " " Sheriff	211 66
		" " " Tipstaves	69 00
		" " " Teachers' Institute	45 65
		" " " Western Penitentiry	470 34
		" " " Commissions to Collectors on County, Poor and Military Taxes	1,599 98
		By amount paid Exonerations	2,753 96
		" " " Advertising 29 Tracts of Land and selling 12 Tracts	34 94
		By amount paid for making Deeds	266 23
		" " " Commission on $74,294.88, at 2% per cent.	1,857 37
		By balance in Treasurer's hands	6,616 17
Total	$74,423 53	Total	$74,423 53

AMOUNTS DUE THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIA.

ON JUDGMENTS.			MISCELLANEOUS.	
Theo. Barnett and R. R. Gageby	No. 10, March Term, 1865. Balance of Debt $4 30 / Interest to Jan. 20, 1871 9 87	$14 17	Robert P. Linton, late Sheriff	$ 21 04
John Kinney, Debt, Interest and Costs		79 46	Barnabas McDermitt, late Treasurer	568 22
Magdalena Trenkley, Debt, Interest and Costs		75 59		
C. Schnepf, Debt, Interest and Costs		106 29		
Total		$275 71	Total	$589 26

OUTSTANDING DEBTS
DUE FROM COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1870 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

		County Tax.	*Poor Tax.*	*State Tax.*	*Military Tax.*
1864.	Wm. McDermitt, Washington township	$ 3 39			
1865.	Henry Lloyd, Susquehanna township		27 19		
1868.	Geo. W. Oatman, Ebensburg borough	345 06	242 84		
"	Wm. Flattery, Johnstown borough	7 74			
"	George Elder, Loretto borough				35
1869.	John Ciske, Allegheny township	156 49			
"	A. J. Stoltz, Carrolltown borough		92 08	12 84	8 50
"	Thomas McKernan, Cambria borough		46 35		
"	A. Weakland, Chest township	22 57	74 88		
"	E. Glass, Ebensburg borough		145 34		
"	B. Kest, East Conemaugh borough	49 43			
"	Moses Kring, Richland township	83 18	195 31		
"	D. Shaffer, Summerhill township	34 67	95 16		
"	M. Brawley, Washington township	129 95		110 04	
"	Samuel Aikens, White township				7 64
"	George Wenderoth, Wilmore borough	10 89	68 67	15 69	2 50
1870.	H. Glass, Allegheny township	630 67	165 33	16 86	9 00
"	L. W. Schenck, Adams township	587 53	259 92	31 90	18 59
"	J. B. Ross, Blacklick township	225 54	62 73		
"	Benjamin Lloyd, Cambria township	368 52	110 15		
"	James Kelly, Cambria borough	193 67	99 67	23 18	12 00
"	A. Yost, Carroll township	495 72	272 21	20 45	9 00
"	A. J. Stoltz, Carrolltown borough	185 18	71 74	31 76	9 50
"	James Deiozier, Chest township	245 90	148 57	20 25	23 50
"	D. Walters, Chest Springs borough	151 68	99 60	17 56	6 50
"	T. Wilt, Clearfield township	717 44	318 72	52 63	22 50
"	James Dick, Cooperstown borough	52 65	28 29	3 59	2 00
"	J. D. Horner, Conemaugh township	10 00			
"	James Lynch, Conemaugh borough	114 00			
"	J. Plummer, Croyle township	220 85	85 51	26 62	6 50
"	John Christanz, E. Conemaugh borough		18 77		10 50
"	Wm. Davis, Ebensburg borough	231 20			
"	George Gutwalt, Gallitzin township	257 50	63 40	15 32	
"	A. Bishong, Jackson township	280 71	121 40		
"	John Flanigan, Johnstown borough	3,100 83	155 66		
"	Charles Miller, Loretto borough	119 26	19 00	25 45	5 50
"	John Noel, jr., Munster township	237 30	23 17		
"	Patrick Rodgers, Millville borough	150 66			
"	George Owen, Richland township	396 22	69 39		
"	Michael Brandt, Summerhill township	475 65	106

THE KIDNEYS!

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues, or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called a Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel and Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occuring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky secretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys.—These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca: when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action by which the watery or calcerous deposittions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kind of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious: in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies thereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections. M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

—UNLESS—

Done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper,

—WITH—

FAC-SIMILE OF MY CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

—AND SIGNED—

H. T. Helmbold.

June 29, 1870.-1y.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

30,000 DOLLARS'

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BROCHE, PAISLEY, THIBET AND BLANKET SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Also, FIFTY PIECES CARPETS,

of all grades and prices. Large stock of Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Trunks, Valises, Satchels &c., &c. In fact, our entire stock will be offered at COST and CARRIAGE, and must all be sold by next Spring, previous to our removal to the West.

☞ This is unquestionably the best opportunity ever offered for the citizens of Cambria and surrounding counties to get SPLENDID BARGAINS. Our customers, and all who have ever been throughout our establishment, are fully aware that we have always for the largest and best assorted complete stock of Goods in Cambria county. We therefore earnestly request all who want Goods cheap to call at once, as they may not soon have another such chance to get bargains. We wish it fully understood that there is no humbug about this whatever, as we have already made extensive purchases in Kansas and intend making it our future home. We are, therefore, determined to close out our entire stock by next Spring, either wholesale or retail. So call soon and avail yourself of this excellent chance to get good goods very cheap. Bring the Cash with you, as we will sell on no other terms.

GEIS & FOSTER, Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE.—We offer at Private Sale our STORE BUILDING, Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton street, fronting 50 feet on Clinton street and running back 80 feet. It is probably one of the most complete and best arranged STORES in Western Pennsylvania. The second story is elegantly fitted up as a CARPET ROOM and for storing goods. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business. It is one of the very best located stands in Johnstown, and has been doing as good a trade as any store in the county. GEIS & FOSTER, Johnstown, Pa.

THREE CHOICE BUSINESS STANDS FOR SALE.—I hereby offer for sale on private terms three choice BUSINESS STANDS on the corner of Main and Clinton Sts., Johnstown, Pa. The piece of ground fronts 46½ feet on Clinton street and 49½ feet on Main street. This property will be sold all together or in parts, to suit purchasers. JOHN GEIS.

FINE RESIDENCE ON JACKSON STREET FOR SALE.—A new two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 31 by 50 feet, containing EIGHT ROOMS, GAS, WATER, BATH ROOM, RANGE, WASH HOUSE, &c., is offered at private sale. Lot fronts 42 feet on Jackson street and runs back 150 feet to an alley. ANDREW FOSTER.

Johnstown, November 10, 1870.-3m.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the new and enlarged building on Main street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect to manufacturer and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be of superior and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no pains will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTHINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 15, 1870.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

BUREAUS,	CANE CHAIRS,
BEDSTEADS,	WOOD SEAT CHAIRS,
WASHSTANDS,	KITCHEN FURNITURE,
SIDEBOARDS,	BED LOUNGES,
CHAMBER SETS,	MATTRESSES,
PARLOR SETS,	TETE-A-TETES,
WARDROBES,	EXTENSION TABLES,
BOOK CASES,	DINING TABLES,
LOUNGES,	&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at fair prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

GOOD NEWS!

NEW GOODS!

The undersigned, having received and opened a splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Worsteds, Dress Goods of all kinds, such as French Merinos, Alpacas, Lustres, Delaines, Armures, Prints, &c., &c. Also, an endless variety of Shawls, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery and Fancy Articles for Ladies' wear, together with a choice stock of

MADE-UP CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, a full assortment of FRESH GROCERIES; Hardware, Queensware, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c.; CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and all other articles of merchandise usually kept in a country store. All these goods we pledge our word to

SELL AT VERY LOWEST PRICES,

and are determined to give as good bargains as any dealer in town or country.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance and increase of public patronage in the future. P. H. SHIELDS & SON.

Loretto, Pa., Nov. 3, 1870.-tf.

GOOD FOR WILMORE!

THE LADIES COMPLIMENTED!!

NEW FIRM and NEW GOODS.

IT has been conceded of late years that the ladies of Wilmore and vicinity are the fairest as well as the most sensible of any locality in the county, which may probably in part be accounted for by the fact, not yet generally known, that they buy all their Millinery, Dress and Fancy Goods at the NEW STORE of E. PAUL & Co., who have just opened out the largest and most complete stock ever brought to Wilmore, consisting of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c., which they sell at Johnstown prices for CASH or in exchange for country produce.

☞ Call and see for yourselves at the New Building, one door East of the new United Brethren Church. E. PAUL & CO.

Wilmore, Nov. 17, 1870.-3m.

COAL! COAL!—The subscriber has opened a COAL BANK on the farm of David Reese, on the Clay Pike, within 4½ miles of Ebensburg, and is now prepared to furnish a superior article of BITUMINOUS COAL at $3.50 per ton, delivered anywhere in Ebensburg or vicinity. Parties wishing to haul their own coal can reach the Bank by road leading from Robert Williams' Mill, via John Evans' farm. Orders left at G. G. Owens' Store, Ebensburg, will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 10, 1870.-3m. H. R. OVERDORFF.

KEEP UP THE FIRES!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish BLAIRSVILLE and MOUNTAIN COAL of the very best qualities, in large or small quantities, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Also, will attend to all kinds of HAULING with promptness and dispatch, and at as moderate prices as any man in the business.

R. R. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1870.-3m.

CASH Salaries Paid AGENTS!

WE WILL PAY A LIBERAL SALARY to one or two good Agents in every County to introduce an ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE consumed daily in every household. Staple as Flour. Sells at sight. This is no humbug, but a legitimate business. Address, with stamp,

HENDRICKS, WARREN & CO.,

Jan. 12, 1871.-4t.-$5. PITTSFIELD, MASS.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to purchase or otherwise negotiate for a certain Note given by me to H. S. Myers & Co. for $110, due in April or May next, as the same was given without consideration, and will not be paid. M. KESSLER.

January 19, 1871.-6t.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

Johnstown, April 28, 1870, 1y.

GEO. C. K ZAHM ..... JAS B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Lemb's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.

Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.

Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

VALUABLE RECIPES.—The following recipes are from the Medical Independent of Philadelphia. From the high character of that journal and the reputation of its editor, we have no doubt they will be found efficacious:

Sick headache, hysteria, nervousness, and constipation may be cured by retiring early, omitting tea, coffee, pastry, and confectionery, eating substantial food at regular intervals, plenty of out-door exercise, a draught of cold water the first thing on rising in the morning, and the reading of substantial literature instead of the light, trashy stuff.

One teaspoonful of common salt, one teaspoonful of sulphur, one ounce of lard, twenty drops of the oil of bergamot, and one teaspoonful of tannic acid, made into an ointment by melting and stirring the ingredients in while warm, will prevent the hair from turning gray by applying at night.

The best cough syrup is composed of one egg, one ounce of cod liver oil, four ounces of molasses, and one teaspoonful of tincture of lobelia, to be thoroughly mixed. A teaspoonful is a dose for an adult, and five to ten drops for a child.

Colic and cramp in children may be cured by giving them the food at longer intervals and feeding them on equal parts of goose oil and molasses.

Three drops of nitro-muriatic acid in a teacupful of chamomile tea taken twice a day will cure a bilious habit and produce a clear complexion.

To cure neuralgia add five drops of the tincture of belladonna to a tumblerful of water, and take a teaspoonful every five minutes.

To cure the croup, give one teaspoonful of sanguinaria, or blood root, every ten or fifteen minutes until the symptoms are relieved.

One ounce of tincture of capsicum, one of the oil of hemlock, one of mucea oil, mixed and used freely, will cure chilblains.

Corns may be cured by painting them every night with strong tincture of iodine and wearing loose shoes.

Ten drops of the tincture of lobelia added to a tumblerful of water will cure lung fever in children.

One tablespoonful of cranberry sauce and two of molasses taken at bedtime will cure the piles.

The smoke from burning sugar inhaled through the nose will cure cold in the head.

Raw onions eaten with salt and vinegar will cure nervous dyspepsia.

Dyspeptic patients should take no kind of fluid with their meals.

AN INDIGNANT POSTMASTER.—There is probably no class of public servants so poorly paid as the country postmaster. One of them, having charge of an office in the lower end of our county, sends us the following rules, which, he says, were adopted unanimously at the annual meeting of the Know Nothing Association, which met at Fool's Hall, January 1, 1861. We print them, hoping, in the words of our correspondent, that their publicity may have effect with some people of whom he is tired:

The annual meeting of the Know Nothing Association met at Fool's Hall, January 1st, when the following rules were unanimously adopted:

Article 1.—That all postmasters shall have a letter box in the door for public convenience.

Article 2.—That all persons shall pass the box and step inside the office, taking care to leave the door open while talking to a friend, for at least half an hour.

Article 3.—The postmaster is expected to have everybody's paper on hand when called for, whether it has been sent or not.

Article 4.—Postmasters are positively forbidden to collect more than three cents on any letter, unless said letter weighs more than 1½ pounds.

Article 5.—Postmasters are requested to pay postage on all papers in advance, leaving it to the people's option whether they pay him or not.

Article 6.—It shall be the duty of the postmaster to provide a convenient room, well lighted, &c., with at least four desks, for the accommodation of persons wishing to write, and in no case shall the postmaster be absent. For which service he shall receive the annual sum of $150. If his rent should be more than his salary it is his own look-out.

A RHODE ISLAND ROMANCE.—For several generations the people of the northern towns of Rhode Island have been familiar with the form of a harmless itinerant, whose name was generally unknown to the country folks. Aged men say they remember him, looking almost the same as at the last of his pilgrimage, while they were yet boys. When a young man he was engaged to be married, and on his wedding day he had attired himself for the ceremony, when word came to him that his affianced had been suddenly taken away by death. The shock unsettled his mental faculties, and shortly afterward he began those singular wanderings which were prolonged until he became at least ninety years old. Starting from western New York, he continued in his regular route certain rounds in the northern part of Rhode Island, and people along the line of his chosen path were accustomed, twice a year, at the same seasons, to expect this tall and slender form, habited always in the same suit which he had put on for his wedding. Constant exposure wore out the fibric, but he would stop and ask of those who treated him kindly for the only article he ever begged—thread and yarn to mend his clothes. As years passed on, the repairs to which his garments were subjected so altered and changed the originals that no one could tell of what color they had been at first; but he never would wear any other than his wedding suit along all his patient wanderings. For the past year or two he has been missing from his accustomed rounds, and it is supposed that he has at last rejoined the bride whose memory he had faithfully cherished through so many long and weary years.

HE FELT GOOD.—"Fellow trabblers," said a "cullud" preacher, "ef I had been a 'etin dried apples for a week, an' den took to drinkin' for a monf, I couldn't feel more swelled up dan I am dis minnit wit pride and vanity at seein' sich full 'tendence har dis evenin'; and when I reflick dat it am right in de white-washin' season, when de bruddern am seen a gwinnin round de street a-lookin like ole Egyptun mummies preserved in lime, an' de sisters am up to der ankles in de scrubbin' time, my heart yearns toward you like a piece of India rubber nie a hot stobe, an' I feel dat I hab an affliction fer you dat nuffin can estrange, or syringe, I forget now which; but one just de same as todder."

LET HER FLICKER.—Some of our young men who go to see the girls have adopted a new way of obtaining kisses. They assert on the authority of scientific writers that the concussion produced by a kiss will cause the flame of a gas jet to flicker, and easily induce the girls to try the experiment in the interest of science. The first kiss or two the parties watch the flame to see it flicker, but soon become so interested in the experiment as to let it flicker if it wants to.—Hence the term "Let her flicker."

1870. WINTER. 1871.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS

now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TO CASH CUSTOMERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes-Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifle, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Land Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ANDREW MOSES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supoes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

FREE!

A WATCH!

A NICE WATCH!
A Hunting Case Watch!
A SILVER WATCH!
A RELIABLE WATCH!
A GOOD WATCH!
An AMERICAN Watch!
A WALTHAM WATCH!
A Watch for a Gentleman!
A Watch for a Lady!
Gold Chain for a Gentleman!
Gold Chain for a Lady!

An easy way to secure a reliable American Watch.

AGENTS are WANTED

TO PROCURE CANVASSERS FOR

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY.

The reward for getting five successful canvassers to work for premiums, which will be sent, to show canvassers, will be a genuine

WALTHAM WATCH

The applicant, *for full particulars*, must enclose a letter from a prominent business man of his place that he is COMPETENT and RELIABLE.

ADDRESS,

OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE,
FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE,
FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE,
FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE.
FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE.
FOR A WOMAN'S SAKE.

The most Thrilling and Interesting Romance ever written, is now being published in the People's Weekly. Another great story will be commenced soon. Every number is Illustrated.

Only Fifty Cents a Year.

☞ Subscribers for the year 1871, if sent in at once, will receive the paper the balance of this year WITHOUT CHARGE. Send 2 cent stamp for sample copy and Premium List.

Address,

Oliver Crook & Co., Dayton, O.

December 8, 1870.-3m.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis, send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending you Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleaner of the blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Fadden, Murfreesboro', Tenn., says: I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benj. Bechtol, of Lima, O., writes: I have suffered for 20 years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body. A short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

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GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Regulator of the Digestive Organs, restoring the blood to a healthy condition, curing disease by removing the cause, and by giving new life and vigor to the whole system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy state. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They Invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, thereby imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when you feel it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when, keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German,